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THE MODOC PRISONERS.

Interview with Capt. Jack—His Attempt to Escape—Description of the Leaders of the Band.

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 4.—I had an interview with Capt. Jack through the medium of an interpreter. At first he was reticent; in fact, he did not even notice me. Finally his sister Mary prevailed on him to talk. His first remark was in relation to his shackles. He said it made him feel mean to be hobbled like a horse. He was not afraid to die, and had no idea of running away. As he spoke his eyes snapped, and he looked a very lion in his rage. All questions pertaining to his fighting he declined to answer. When I asked him his age he gave me to understand that he was thirty-six, and he then voluntarily started upon a statement of his grievances and those of his people, with reference to the Ben. Wright affray. He said that the white men murdered his people years ago, and that what he had done was only in payment of old debts. He did not enter into details, but left the interpreter ("Scar-faced Charley") to patch up the story.

A critical study of Jack's face corroborates the impression derived at first sight. He is a thorough Indian. His head is large, quite square, and is set firmly on his shoulders. His eyes are black and bright, and his face broad, with prominent cheek bones. His nose is symmetrical and slightly aquiline. His lips are thin and clean cut, and, combined with his chin, indicate that resoluteness of purpose that has won him such notoriety. His complexion is dark, and his face has a pleasant look. Take him all in all, he is a striking man. Place him among thousands, and he would be taken for a chief by any observing stranger. Those who have seen him do not wonder that he is the leader of the Modocs. Though in chains and on the brink of eternity, he is yet feared and respected by the Indians about him. His nearest companion in chains, Schonchin, is about fifty years of age, is wrinkled, and has the villain depicted in every line of his face. He wears his hair short, and stands about five feet in his moccasins. Boston Charley is about twenty-five years old. His face is expressionless.

Jack would attempt to escape if he had a chance, even at the risk of being shot down. Probably he never realized that his death was inevitable until the irons were placed on his feet. Scar-faced Charley says Jack told him he could get clear when the white men were asleep. This was before the irons were brought into use. Gen. Davis is satisfied that Jack did try to escape last night, and through the aid of confederates on the outside, for upon an examination of his shackles this morning it was found that one of the rivets had been filed nearly in two. His legs only are confined. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Col. Mason arrived here from Fairchild's Rancho with the infantry force of the expedition and the seventy Modocs who came in there. Thus we have here 128 captives.

MIDNIGHT.—News has reached here that Hooker Jim and Steam-boat Frank made a successful scout yesterday by co-operating with the Oregon volunteers. They trailed three warriors and five squaws to Timber Mountain, north-east of here, and assisted in making a capture. One of the captives is Black Jim. He is the Modoc who bullied the settlers in this region for two or three years and committed cruel murders. The Oregonians regard him with special hatred. Only five or six of the Modoc warriors are now missing.

The Warm Springs Indians held a war dance this evening, which was witnessed by a large audience of officers and men.

JUNE 5—9 A. M.—Late yesterday afternoon a detail of men belonging to the artillery arrived in camp from Timber Mountain, near the peninsula, with twenty juniper logs, clean and straight, and evidently not intended for use in the erection of tents for the prisoners. Many persons marveled for what purpose the timbers had been obtained. This morning the secret is out. Gen. Davis intends to erect a scaffold and execute about one dozen of the worst murderers in the tribe at sunset to-morrow. He feels that there is no need for delay, as no doubt of the guilt of the intended victims can exist, and justice demands speedy and certain action even at this time. He is now writing out a statement of their offenses, which will be read to the condemned Modocs.

A still later dispatch says: Gen. Davis, after having completed all the arrangements for the execution of the Modocs, received orders from Washington to hold the prisoners until further advised, and is thus stopped in the contemplated work. The feeling in camp is one of profound disgust at this result.

One of the Oregon volunteers, just arrived in camp, says the troops captured five warriors, four squaws, and five children, among them Dave. These prisoners were at Linkville.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

The Modoc Prisoners to Be Tried by a Military Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following is the decision of the Attorney General relative to the Modoc captives:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, June 7, 1873.

To the President:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of several papers relative to the Modoc Indians now in the custody of the United States Army, with a request for my opinion as to the authority to try certain of the prisoners by a military tribunal. The main facts out of which the question arises are these: In 1864 the United States made a treaty with these Indians, by the terms of which they were to go and remain upon a reservation in the State of Oregon. Late last Fall the Indians being away from their reservation a military detachment was sent to procure their return. Finding them unwilling to go peacefully the officer indicated his determination to use compulsion, in consequence of which a conflict ensued between the United States troops and the Indians. Soon after several peaceable citizens and their families in the vicinity were murdered by Indians of this band. They then intrenched themselves in the lava beds in the neighborhood; fighting ensued, and one or more severe battles, in which persons on both sides were wounded and killed, and the United States troops repulsed. Pending hostilities negotiations were opened for peace, and on the 15th of April last Gen. Canby, Rev. Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Meacham, at a point between the opposing forces, and in pursuance of a mutual agreement to that end, met Capt. Jack, the leader of the Indians, with some of his chief warriors, to discuss the terms of a treaty; and while so engaged, Gen. Canby and Mr. Thomas were treacherously assassinated and Mr. Meacham severely wounded by the Indians present upon that occasion. Battles followed, and Capt. Jack and all, or most all, of his tribe have been captured, and are now in the hands of the military authorities. Gen. Sherman, in a communication to the Secretary of War, dated the 3d inst., recommends that such of these Indians as have violated military law be tried by a military tribunal. This recommendation is approved by the Secretary of War. Instructions were prepared in 1863 by Francis Leiber, LL. D., revised by a board of officers of which Gen. E. A. Hitchcock was President, and, after approval by the President of the United States, were published for the government of the armies of the United States in the field. Section 13 of these instructions is as follows: "Military jurisdiction is of two kinds—first, that which is conferred and defined by statute; second, that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offenses under the statute law must be tried in the manner therein decided, but military offenses which do not come within the statute must be tried and punished under the common law of war. The character of the courts which exercise these jurisdictions depends upon the local laws of each particular country. In the armies of the United States the first is exercised by courts-martial, while cases which do not come within the rules and articles of war, or the jurisdiction conferred by statute on courts-martial, are tried by military commissions." All the authorities which I have been able to examine upon this subject harmonize with these instructions. According to the laws of war there is nothing more sacred than a flag of truce dispatched in good faith, and there can be no greater act of perfidy and treachery than the assassination of its bearers after they have been acknowledged and received by those to whom they are sent. No statute of the United States makes this act a crime, and therefore it is not punishable under the "rules and articles of war;" and if punishable at all, must be through a power derived from the usages of war. Kindred to the act in question in bad faith is the breaking of his parole by a paroled prisoner. While the United States were at war with Mexico several officers of the Mexican army were tried by a military commission composed of officers of the United States army, and convicted and sentenced to be shot and executed for breaking their paroles. Numerous trials of a similar nature took place during the war of the rebellion, but there are no statutory provisions whatever upon the subject, and the whole power of the military authorities in such cases is derived from the usages of war. On the 21st of August, 1865, a military commission, duly appointed, assembled in the city of Washington for the trial of Henry Wirtz, who pleaded, among other things, that the military commission had no jurisdiction over either his person or over the subject matter of the charges and specifications, being a tribunal unauthorized by either statute, military law, martial law, or well-established usage. But this plea was overruled, and he was convicted upon several charges, one of which was murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war; and after sentence he was hung for his crimes. All the proceedings in this case derived their authority and validity from the common law of war. Certain persons, it will be remembered, were tried and convicted in the same way for the assassination of President Lincoln. Attorney General Speed, in discussing this subject, (Opinions vol. II., p. 297,) says: "We have seen that when war comes the laws and usages of war come also, and that during the war they are a part of the laws of the land. Under the Constitution, Congress may define and punish offenses against those laws, but in default of Congress defining those laws, and prescribing a punishment for their infraction, and the mode of proceeding to ascertain whether an offense has been committed, and what punishment is to be inflicted, the army must be governed by the laws and usages of war as understood and practiced by the civilized nations of the world."

Again, "If the prisoner be a regular unoffending soldier of the opposite party to the war, he should be treated with all the courtesy and kindness consistent with his safe custody. If he has offended against the laws of war he should have such trial and punishment as the laws of war require. A spy, though a prisoner of war, may be tried, condemned, and executed by a military tribunal without a breach of the Constitution. A bushwhacker, a jayhawker, a bandit, a war rebel, an assassin—being public enemies—may be tried, condemned, and executed as offenders against the laws of war." The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditti, &c., are offenders against the laws of nature and of war, and as such amenable to the military. Our Constitution has made these laws a part of the law of the land. (See also Vattel, 369; Wheaton's Int. Law, 406; Woolsey's Int. Law, 220; Halleck's Int. law, 400. Milligan's case, 4 Wallace, p. 2, holds, under the circumstances herein stated, a military commission to be illegal, but the facts there are entirely different from those under consideration. Milligan was the resident of a State not in rebellion. The Courts were open and unobstructed for his prosecution. He was neither a prisoner of war nor attached in any way to the military or naval service of the United States. According to the "institutions" heretofore referred to, no civil tribunal has jurisdiction in the cases disclosed by the papers before me.

Sections 40 and 41 thereof are as follows:

SEC. 40. There exists no law, or body of authoritative rules of action, between hostile armies, except that branch of the law of nature and nations which is called the law and usage of war on land.

SEC. 41. All municipal law of the ground on which armies, or of the countries to which they belong, is silent and of no effect between armies in the field.

Manifestly these rules are, to a great extent, if not altogether, correct, for it can not be pretended that a United States soldier is guilty of murder if he kills a public enemy in battle, which would be the case if the municipal law was in force and application to an act committed under such circumstances. All the laws and customs of civilized warfare may not be applicable to an armed conflict with Indian tribes upon our Western frontiers, but the circumstances attending the assassination of Canby and Thomas are such as to make their murder as much a violation of the laws of savage as of civilized warfare, and the Indians concerned in it fully understood the baseness and treachery of their act. It is difficult to define exactly the relations of the Indian tribes to the United States; but, as they have been recognized as independent communities for treaty-making purposes, and as they frequently carry on organized and protracted wars, they may properly, as it seems to me to be held subject to those rules of warfare which make a negotiation for peace after hostilities possible, and which make perfidy like that in question punishable by military authority. Doubtless the war with the Modocs is practically ended, unless some of them should escape and renew hostilities; but it is the right of the United States, as there is no agreement for peace, to determine for themselves whether or not anything ought to be done for the protection of the country or the punishment of crimes growing out of the war. Section 59 of said "Instructions" is as follows: "A prisoner of war remains answerable for his crimes committed against the captor's army or people committed before he was captured, and for which he has not been punished by his own authorities."

The conclusion, therefore, is that a military commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians now in custody as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war, and that if, upon such trial, any are found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as these laws require or justify.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

MEXICO.

Expulsion of Foreign Priests—Attempt to Blow Up Powder-Mills.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 1.—Mr. Foster, the new American Minister, arrived here on the 27th ult.

The foreign priests who were held in custody have been expelled from the country, the Government styling them "pernicious foreigners." The American Minister interfered in behalf of two naturalized Irishmen, but President Lerdo de Tejada refused to allow them to remain. The arrest of these priests is considered a clear indication of the unwillingness of the President to protect the Church party. President Lerdo has hitherto been considered as having a leaning in favor of the priests. The journals here are warmly discussing the matter of their expulsion. Three sick foreign priests were allowed to remain temporarily upon giving bonds that they will leave the country immediately upon their recovery. The nuns found an asylum in private houses. Nearly all of them are very old.

The former budget has again been voted. It contains a large deficit, and no steps were taken to cover it.

The supporters of Gen. Rosecranz's railroad project demanded a permanent session of Congress to discuss the matter. The motion was lost, and the project can only be revived by the coming Congress.

The Minister of Improvement presented a contract signed by Mr. Plumb and the Government for the construction of a railroad from the capital to the Rio Grande, and also to the Pacific.

Congress has passed an act directing the recoinage at the mints of old eagle dollars.

Several minor railroad concessions have been granted.

Congress has closed its sessions.

An attempt was made to fire the powder-mills at the capital, but was frustrated by a director, who discovered and extinguished a lighted slow match leading to the laboratory. The incendiaries fired upon the director.

Cuban Slaves Called for to Work on the Trocha—A Spanish Commander Killed.

HAVANA, June 7.—Captain General Pieltain has issued an order calling on the owners of slaves to furnish 3,000 men to work on the new trocha.

The commander of the Spanish forces was killed in the recent fight in the Manzanillo jurisdiction.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Destruction of the Hyde Park Woolen Mills—Foreign Insurance Companies Suffer Heavily.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the boiler-room of the Hyde Park Woolen Mill, destroying the larger portion of the building, including the left wing, 250 feet in length. The loss is $500,000, on which there is an insurance of $408,000 in seventy-four companies. Foreign companies suffer heavily.

The mills were owned by a joint stock company—Messrs. Leland, Allen and Bates acting as the agents in Trenton. The following is a full list of the insurances:

Atlantic, New-York	$5,000	Arctic	5,000
American Central	2,500	Ætna, New-York	5,000
American, Philadelphia	7,500	Ætna, Hartford	12,500
Armenia, Philadelphia	2,500	Bangor	4,000
Brewers', Milwaukee	5,000	Black River	5,000
Capital City, New-York	2,500	Continental	5,000
Columbia	5,000	Commercial Union	7,500
Citizens', New-York	5,000	Citizens', New-Jersey	2,500
Eliot, Boston	3,000	Eastern Bangor	2,500
Firemen's, Boston	3,000	Fire Association, Philadelphia	5,000
Farragut, New-York	2,500	Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000
Firemen's Fund	5,000	Fairfield County	2,500
Germania	5,000	Erie	2,500
Hartford	10,000	Home, Columbus	2,500
Humboldt	2,500	Hoffman	5,000
Hanover	5,000	Home New-York	12,000
Imperial	10,000	Hibernia	2,500
Liverpool, London, & Globe	10,000	Insurance Company of North America	10,000
Lancashire	5,000	Neptune, of Boston	5,000
Manhattan	5,000	India, of Boston	2,500
Manufacturers', of Boston	10,000	Lorillard	2,500
National, of Hartford	5,000	London Assurance	5,000
National, of Philadelphia	5,000	Lamar	5,000
National, of New-York	5,000	Meridian	5,000
Phenix, Hartford	10,000	North British	20,000
Pennsylvania Fire Company	7,500	North-western	2,500
Pennsylvania Underwriters'	5,000	North Missouri	2,500
Royal	10,000	New-York	5,000
Republic, New-York	5,000	Niagara	10,000
Sun, Cleveland	2,500	Orient, of Hartford	5,000
Star, New-York	5,000	Tradesmen's, New-York	2,500
State of Pennsylvania	2,500	Phœnix, New-York	10,000
Washington, Boston	5,000	People's, New-Jersey	5,000
		Queen	10,000
		Roger Williams	2,500
		State of Missouri	2,500
		Standard, New-York	5,000
		Springfield	5,000
		Traders'	2,500
		Westchester	5,000

The total insurance is $408,000. The total insurance in Boston offices is $28,500.

John Tarbox, of Steamer No. 2, Hyde Park, was seriously burned and his back badly wrenched while descending a ladder from the roof, just as the flames burst from a window. He left a companion on the roof, which soon fell in, and whether he perished or not is not known.

Capt. Fenno, of Steamer No. 19, Mattapan, received a severe gash on his cheek from a falling piece of sheet-iron roof.

J. Strangman, of Steamer No. 16, Dorchester Lower Mills, was struck on the head with a pipe which some one let fall from an upper story, and badly hurt.

The fire throws 400 people out of employment.

The Toledo Fire—List of Losses and Insurances.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 7.—The burnt district embraces about one-half of the block bounded by Summit, Adams, St. Clair, and Madison streets. The buildings destroyed were those occupied by Brooks, Chase, and Croft's trunk factory; three frame buildings adjoining, the first occupied by Harry Chase, the second by Mrs. Marvin as a boarding-house, and the third by Mr. Thomas. All were situated on St. Clair-street. Those destroyed on Summit-street were the stores of Fred. Eaton & Co., dry goods; Mr. Hunker, confectionery; W. W. Alcorn, jewelry; C. H. Buck; Ells & Robertson, merchant tailors, and Mrs. Shibley, hair goods. The block occupied by T. J. Brown & Co., books; Pain Brothers, fancy goods and hair-work, and S. J. Ward, jeweler, was partially wrecked. The greater portion of the contents of all these buildings was removed and saved, but in a damaged condition. Nearly all the stores on the north-westerly side of Summit-street, in the line of the fire, were emptied of their stocks, which are now being replaced preparatory to the resumption of business. The trunk factory in which the fire originated was owned by J. H. Campbell, was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $10,000. Messrs. Brooks, Chase & Croft value their stock at $125,000; insurance $17,000 to $18,000. Eaton & Co. value their stock at from $75,000 to $100,000, and their loss will probably reach from $40,000 to $50,000; insurance $65,000 to $75,000. The building was owned by M. Hunker, and was valued at $20,000; insured for $9,000. The store occupied by Hunker, and owned by H. S. Walbridge, was damaged to the extent of $20,000; partially insured. Hunker's stock is valued at $10,000, and insured for $2,500. T. J. Brown & Co.'s stock was valued at $30,000. Most of the stock was removed, but was thrown upon the street and almost entirely ruined. It was insured for $22,500. They also owned the building, which was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The *Commercial* lost heavily, by the removal of type and other material; but the paper appeared this morning with a vivid description of the conflagration. The total loss by this fire is not less than $200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The following is a list of insurance companies' losses:

Home, New-York	$30,000	National, Hartford	1,000
Franklin, New-York	12,000	Hartford of Hartf'rd	8,500
Queens, New-York	6,000	Mercantile, Clevel'd	3,000
Glenn's Falls, N. Y.	1,800	Merchant, Providence, R. I.	3,500
Imperial, London	9,500	Underwriters, N. Y.	17,000
American, Phila	8,000	Amazon, N. Y.	6,000
Ætna, Philadelphia	21,000	German American, N. Y.	6,600
Phenix, Brooklyn	9,700	Howard, N. Y.	3,000
Eastern Bangor, Me	1,500	Home, Columbus	5,000
Continental, N. Y.	5,700	Lycoming, Penn	2,000
Commercial, Albany	1,000	Alps, Erie	2,000
Phœnix, Springfield	16,500		
Ins. Co., North Am.	30,000		
Pennsylvania	6,000		
Total insurance losses			$216,300

In Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 7.—A fire broke out in Werner Broecklin's oil and lamp store, on Fourth-street, at noon to-day, and the building and contents were quickly consumed. The Lawrence House is now in flames, and will be destroyed. The frame buildings adjoining have been torn down, and it is hoped that a further spread of the flames will be prevented.

Later.—The fire which broke out at noon to-day in Bocklin's wholesale paint and oil store resulted in the destruction of the entire stock of that establishment, together with the upper stories and furniture of the Lawrence House, a dwelling-house, and a boot and shoe store. All the adjoining buildings were more or less damaged. The fire originated in the rear room of Bocklin's building. Some vessels that had contained oil were placed in a kettle of boiling water for cleansing. The oil floated to the surface, boiled over, and caught fire. The estimated losses are about $75,000, with insurance as follows:

Bocklin on building in Hartford, $3,000; and London Globe, $5,000; on stock in North American, of Philadelphia, $3,000; Home, New-York, $7,000.

Lawrence House, on building, in Girard, of Philadelphia, $1,250; Traders', of Chicago, $1,250; National, of Hannibal, Mo., $3,000; National, of Philadelphia, $2,500; German, of Erie, $2,500; German, of Freeport, $2,000; Allemania, of Cleveland, $3,750; State, of Des Moines, $1,750, and on furniture, in Underwriters', of New-York, $4,000; Franklin, of Philadelphia, $3,500.

Heyer, on dwelling-house, in German, of Freeport, $1,500. On furniture, in North-western, of Milwaukee, $1,000.

A Steam-Boat on Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 7—2 P. M.—At 12:50 this afternoon a fire broke out on the boiler-deck of the steamer Meteor, loading at Buckley's dock, at the foot of Second street, and almost instantly the boat was enveloped in flames. The boat belongs to the Union line of steamers, running between Buffalo and Lake Superior. She was bound up and partially loaded. The Captain says there are four tons of blasting-powder on board. Grummon's and Bulkley & Co.'s warehouses are now in flames, and although there is but little breeze, the firemen seem unable to gain any control over the flames, which will soon reach Jefferson-avenue.

Later.—The fire on the steamer Meteor broke out around the smoke-stack, and was immediately found to be beyond control. A large number of passengers were on board, and reached the dock with difficulty. It is believed that none perished. The Meteor was a first-class boat, valued at $75,000. She had nearly a full load of freight from Buffalo and Cleveland, for Lake Superior ports. Its value or the amount of insurance is unknown here. The Meteor was owned by J. L. Whiting & Co., of Detroit, and is insured for about 50,000.

The warehouse and freight-sheds of Buckley & Co. were destroyed, together with a large quantity of freight. The loss on the buildings is $45,000, and the insurance about $38,000. The fire was extinguished about 3 o'clock.

At East Greenwich, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—The barn of the Weybosset House, in East Greenwich, R. I., was struck by lightning at 3 o'clock this morning and consumed, together with the hotel, the Masonic Hall, Brinck's harness-shop, five horses and several carriages. The loss is $12,000, on which there is an insurance of $6,900 in the North America, Northern Missouri, Phœnix of Hartford, and Meriden, of Meriden, Conn.

In Kingston, Ontario.

KINGSTON, Ontario, June 7.—A fire at Garden Island to-day destroyed Calvin & Breck's bake-house, engine-house, boiler-works, and three capstan-houses and capstans, together with four dwellings. Calvin & Breck's loss is $15,000; no insurance.

Flour Mills Burned.

KEOKUK, Iowa, June 7.—The Eagle Flouring Mills in this city were entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss, $15,000; no insurance. Several persons were injured by a falling wall, one of whom cannot survive.

NEW-YORK.

Meeting of the State Board of Charities—Election of Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—The State Board of Charities has been in session in this city yesterday and to-day. The following officers of the board were elected: President, John V. L. Pruyn; Vice President, Theodore W. Dwight; Secretary, Charles S. Hoyt. The time of the board has been spent in perfecting arrangements under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, conferring additional powers upon the board. This law provides that the board shall hold at least four public meetings during each year. The times for holding these meetings were fixed as follows: On the 27th of December and the second Thursday in March, in Albany; on the second Thursday in June, excepting in the present year, at Rochester; on the second Thursday in September in New-York City. A committee of seven, of whom Mr. Bishop, of New-York, is Chairman, was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of selecting local committees in the various counties as aids to the board in visitations to the institutions, and to prepare regulations for the conduct of visitors. It was resolved by the board that all applications of persons, associations, or corporations to establish or keep asylums or institutions for the care, custody, or treatment of the insane, be referred to the State Commissioner in lunacy, and the Commissioner of the judicial district in which such asylum or institution may be situated, with power to make the inquiries and examination provided by law. The act provides that the board shall collect statistics relative to the pauper and destitute children in the State; and the Secretary was directed to perform this work under the direction of the President of the board, and to employ such clerical aid as may be necessary.

The board was also directed by the Legislature at its last session to collect statistics relative to the increase of pauperism, insanity, and crime, and a committee of seven, of which Prof. Dwight, of New-York City, is Chairman, was appointed to carry out this direction, and authorized to employ all the clerical aid required. The officers of the board, with any number of members who can be conveniently convened, constitute the Executive Committee.

The Legislature at its last session also passed a law providing for the care and support of certain poor, to be hereafter known as State paupers, in five city or county almshouses, to be designated by the board. The Governor signed the bill to-day. The board has authorized the Secretary, under the direction of the President, to procure information relative to the capacity of the almshouses of the State, and the terms upon which such care and maintenance can be had, with a view to speedily carrying out the provisions of the law. The members of the board residing in New-York City were instructed to consider the expediency, and inquire into the cost, of establishing a branch office in that City.

The board adjourned to meet in New-York City on the second Tuesday in September next, unless sooner convened.

Ordination of Priests of the Romish Church at Niagara, N. Y.

NIAGARA, N. Y., June 7.—The interesting and impressive services of ordination took place to-day, in the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels, at this place, Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, officiating. A large number of clergymen were present, representing nearly every diocese in the country, and assisted the Very Rev. Robert E. V. Rice, Rector of the institution, and Rev. Thomas Shaw, Prefect of Seminarians, in passing the young men to the priesthood. The following is the list of the seminarians promoted to orders:

WERE ORDAINED PRIESTS.

Archdiocese of New-York—Rev. James J. Dougherty, Rev. John A. Gleeson.

Diocese of Brooklyn—Rev. Bernard McHugh, Rev. Daniel J. Sheehey, Rev. Wm. Connolly.

Diocese of Buffalo—Rev. Eugene McDermott, Rev. Aloysius Bachman, Rev. John Pitoss.

Diocese of Albany—Rev. John P. McMerow, Rev John J. Early.

Diocese of Boston—Rev. Patrick Daly.

Diocese of Portland—Rev. Patrick Lumny.

Rev. Henry A. Gallagher and Mr. James J. Woods have completed the theological course, and are for the diocese of Brooklyn, but have not attained the age necessary before being ordained priests. Rev. Mr. Keveny and Rev. John T. Gormley will be ordained at a future day, the former at Albany and the latter at Boston.

DEACON.

Diocese of Boston—Rev. John T. Gormley.

MINOR ORDERS.

Diocese of Brooklyn—Messrs. John Nash, Hugh Hand, John Hogan, Joseph Coughlin, Alexander Birmingham, Lawrence Gerrin, Lawrence Toner.

Diocese of Buffalo—Mr. David Lasher.

Diocese of Dubuque—Messrs. Thomas McCormick, Thomas O'Rielly, Michael Gaffney.

TONSURE.

Diocese of Brooklyn—Messrs. Alexander Birmingham, Lawrence Doner, Michael Malone, Cornelius Curtin, Michael Dennison, Lawrence Gerrin.

Diocese of Buffalo—Messrs. George Dunbar, Anthony Geisennoff.

Diocese of Dubuque—Messrs. Thomas McCormick, Thomas Murtagh.

Diocese of Green Bay—Theodore Richards.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the present week Messrs. Daly, Lumny, and Pitoss received all the orders as far as priesthood, in the cathedral at Buffalo, and Mr. Connolly subdeaconship and deaconship.

The College and Seminary of our Lady of Angels is under the care of the Reverend Fathers of the Congregation of the Mission, who were highly complimented by the Bishop for the marked proficiency of the ordinandi and the young men promoted to orders.

The Cholera Excitement in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 7.—The excitement about the presence of cholera here is increasing. Several deaths have been reported on the authority of the best physicians, but the mortality to-day shows no increase, and the physicians report some abatement. The deaths by cholera, which some pronounce sporadic, and others Asiatic, have not on any one day exceeded seven.

Citizens of Porto Rico to be Allowed to Assemble for Lawful Purposes.

SAN JUAN, June 4.—Captain General Primo de Rivera has promulgated a law permitting the people to assemble for all lawful purposes without interference from the authorities.

Arraignment of James A. Coe for Forgery and Cheating.

BOSTON, Mass., June 7.—James A. Coe was arraigned in the Superior Criminal Court, to-day, on nine indictments, to each of which he pleaded not guilty. Seven were for forgery and two for cheating. Assistant District Attorney Cheney remarked that the indictments embraced twenty-four of the thirty forgeries, amounting to $327,000. Judge Dewey ordered him to recognize on the indictments in various sums, amounting to $400,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Revolt of Republican Troops in Barcelona—Orense Elected President of the Cortes—The New Ministry.

MADRID, June 7.—A telegram was received to-day by the Minister of War, from Gen. Velarde, commander of the Republican forces in the Province of Barcelona, tendering his resignation of that post. News dispatches from the City of Barcelona explain this action by the announcement that Gen. Velarde's column had mutinied at Igualada, a town thirty-three miles north-west of Barcelona, and that Velarde and the officers of his staff had been forced to save themselves from the fury of the revolted troops by precipitate flight.

Gen. Cabrinety was marching on Igualada, at the head of a strong force, with which he hoped to restore order among the revolted troops.

On Friday, the 6th inst., the carbineers of the Republican garrison at Grenada came in conflict with the town's people, and fired upon them with fatal effect. The dispatch announcing the affair gives no further particulars than that several of the citizens were killed and wounded.

To-day a riotous affray occurred among the soldiers quartered in the barracks at Vicalvaro, four miles from this city. Four of the men were killed and a greater number seriously wounded.

At the session of the Cortes to-day Señor Orense was elected President of that body, receiving 177 votes. The other officers of the Cortes were re-elected.

President Figueras announced his determination to return to them the powers with which the Assembly had invested him as President of the Provisional Government of Spain. He said that the condition of the tenure of his grave responsibility had become more difficult than they had heretofore been—citing the freshly announced revolt of Gen. Velarde's command, and the disastrous troubles between the citizens and soldiery of Grenada. He moved a project for the proclamation of a Federal, Democratic Republic. This motion was unanimously taken under consideration, and awaits only the final approval of the Cortes. A vote was then taken on the nomination of Señor Pi y Margall, the Minister of the Interior, to form a new Cabinet. The result was 142 votes in the affirmative, and 50 in the negative. Pending the announcement of the new Ministry, the Cortes adjourned to 9 o'clock this evening.

Reception of the New German Ambassador at Versailles—The Governorship of Algeria.

VERSAILLES, June 7.—Count von Arnim, Ambassador of the German Empire, to-day presented anew his credentials to the French Government, and was formally received by President MacMahon.

Gen. Chanzy has accepted from the President the tender of the Civil Governorship of the Province of Algeria. He asks that the powers of the military Governorship be conferred upon him, as tending to the more thorough conservation of French interests in Africa.

Preparations by the Bank of France for Paying the War Indemnity.

PARIS, June 7.—The Bank of France has paid into the Treasury one quarter of the sum due to Germany on account of the war indemnity. The remainder will be paid in monthly installments.

The report that there had been successful negotiations to accelerate the departure of the German troops from France, is probably false.

Abatement of the Cholera in Austria.

VIENNA, June 7.—The cholera has disappeared from the country adjacent to the Danube.

The Czar and Czarewitz left this city to-day, returning directly to the Russian capital.

Contradiction of the Report of the Capture of Irun.

LONDON, June 7.—A Madrid dispatch contradicts the Carlist report from Bayonne of the capture of Irun.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Final Growl Over the Geneva Decision—Speeches in the English House of Commons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 27.

Last night there were some more "last words" in the House of Commons over the Alabama damages. It was a sort of parting salute, but was not attended with much ceremony. The House of Commons was almost empty. Many of the members have already taken wing for the Whitsuntide holidays, and of those still in town few cared to join in the cry over "spilt milk." As far as the great body of the people of this country are concerned, the whole thing is dead and buried. They went to arbitration, the decision was against them, and the money must be paid. This is the popular view of the matter. Pay the money, but say as little as possible about it. All the same at bottom, people are very sore about it, and the Ministry will suffer for it at the elections. Mr. Gladstone spoke with an evident foreboding of this. Mr. Disraeli, who has shown great prudence in avoiding this subject all along, stayed away from the House of Commons last night. Sir Stafford Northcote had the front opposition bench almost wholly to himself, and was dragged into the debate against his will. The discussion arose on the vote of £3,200,000 for the Alabama claims in the report of supply. Mr. Bentinck, who led the attack, is a crochetty, cantankerous Tory, who hates Disraeli and the Conservatives almost more than Gladstone and the Radicals, and who nightly predicts the rapid dissolution of the Empire through the hopeless profligacy of political leaders of all parties. There is only one honest man left in politics, and though Mr. Bentinck is too modest to name him, his speech leaves little doubt as to who he is. Mr. Bentinck belongs to a junior branch of the Portland family, a Dutch importation, which was established and enriched and ennobled by William III., and he has the build and manners of a Dutch skipper. He is known in the House as the "Bos'n," (sailor slang for boatswain,) from his passion for yachting and his fatuity about naval subjects generally. He is a thorough type of the old "Tory," who is horrified at everything that happens, and is quite sure the country is going rapidly to the devil. All that Mr. Bentinck had to say was the old story about national degradation and disgrace. He held that any lawyer who managed matters as badly as the Government had done would be branded as a fool, and would deserve to have all his clients rush away from him in a body. One or two other members joined in the discussion, but the only speeches worth notice were those of Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone. Sir Stafford offered a personal explanation, in which he tried to show that the English Commissioners were altogether fettered by the Government at home, and reduced to the position of a mere echo of the latter. "The Commissioners were," he said, "at the end of a telegraph wire, every stage in their proceedings was reported home, and they received, from time to time, communications from her Majesty's Government, which, although they had plenipotentiary power, they felt themselves bound to obey." He mentioned that there was a hot discussion between the English and American Commissioners as to whether the word "rebellion" or "civil war" should be used, the former objecting to "rebellion" and the latter to "civil war." Finally it was agreed that dates should be substituted, and the English Commissioners adopted the date of Gen. Lee's surrender without thinking very much about it. They took it for granted that it was all right. As to the three rules, he contended that they embodied principles which England had already accepted, and he justified the arbitration generally as having produced good results. Dr. Dalrymple, who has lately been traveling in America, suggested that the Americans could always find something to fight about if they wanted, and then Mr. Gladstone rose. He pointed out, in answer to various criticisms, that the arbitration on private claims began before the arbitrations in Geneva on public claims; that the Canadians received adequate pecuniary consideration from England in regard to the claims on the United States for the Fenian raids, and that the English Government has never said or done anything to forfeit or weaken its title to having favored the claims arising out of those raids whenever it chose. He denied that the judgment of the Tribunal of Geneva rested upon the *ex-post facto* law of the three rules. In the first place, the three rules were not *ex-post facto* law, but an embodiment of the principles that England had incorporated in her municipal law; and, in the next place, the tribunal, in the opinion of those most competent to judge—that is, Lord Selborne and his legal assistants—based their decision, not on the three rules, but on their own conception of the obligations of international law. Here Mr. Gladstone was reminded of the occurrence of the phrase "due diligence" in the arbitrators' judgment; but he repudiated the phrase as immaterial. It was, he said, a matter of course, the mere A B C of international duty; that whenever obligations were upon a State due diligence must be shown in the discharge of these obligations. Englishmen might naturally think that the judgment of the tribunal was too severe against them, but it was consoling to reflect that England had a great interest in having the obligations of neutrals highly estimated, strictly defined, and rigidly enforced. From this point of view there was an apparent inconsistency in his immediately afterward congratulating the House on the indirect claims having been repelled on principle by the arbitrators. In conclusion, he remarked that it was a purely vulgar error to suppose that the pressure of the mob or the affliation of the moment, governed, as a matter of course, the proceedings of the authorities in America, and that he had every confidence in the genuine good will of Americans toward England, and also in the power of the American Government to give effect to that disposition. The discussion, which was begun by one Bentinck, was finished by another, Cavendish Bentinck, a sort of small model of the "Bos'n," in whose hands it died out, the resolution to pay the money being passed unanimously by the handful of members still left in the House. F. H. J.

THE HOMEOPATHISTS.

Convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy.

CLEVELAND, O., June 7.—The American Institute of Homeopathy reassembled yesterday morning. The report of the Bureau of Surgery was resumed. The President appointed the Bureau of Surgery for the ensuing year. The Bureau of Diseases of the Eye and Ear then presented a report and papers through Prof. J. P. Wilson, of Cincinnati. Dr. T. Talbot offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That no cases or papers which have been previously published be presented to the Institute, or published in its transactions.

A motion was carried to hold the next meeting at Niagara Falls on the first Tuesday in June, 1874. A committee on climatology was appointed. The Bureau of Anatomy and Physiology then presented its report, through Dr. J. D. Buck, of Cincinnati. A number of interesting papers were read. Dr. Lilienthal presented the report of the Bureau of Homeopathic Literature. Three new journals have been added to those already existing, during the year, and many new and valuable works have been issued by various publishing houses, three principal ones by Western authors. Dr. W. H. Watson, of Utica, N. Y., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That homeopathists everywhere should strenuously insist upon the non-violation of the American principle of "no taxation without representation" by sectarian monopolies, either of national, State, county, or city institutions, supported by legal assessments, or of those private eleemosynary institutions which derive support from individual contributions.

Resolved, That the recognition of this principle by the Legislature of Michigan, by its action at the recent session, creating two Professorships of Homeopathy in the University of that State, meets the most hearty approval of this body.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, of Philadelphia, presented the report of the Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics. The principal part of the report was a paper on the comparative mortality under homeopathic and allopathic treatment in the City of Philadelphia during the year 1872. This paper showed that in dropsy on the brain and other forms of dropsy and marasmus, the ratio was slightly in favor of allopathy. In scarlet fever, old age, and paralysis the ratio is about equal; while in all other forms of disease, and all forms of disease taken as a whole, the ratio was very decidedly in favor of homeopathic treatment; that is, fewer patients die under homeopathic treatment than under allopathic treatment. It was also shown that of those who die there was considerable difference in the average of their ages in favor of homeopathic treatment.

The institute reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning. A plan has been proposed to centralize the colleges of the West in one medical university, to be located in one of the cities of the West; the said university to be endowed with a fund not less than $1,000,000, embracing a faculty competent to teach every branch in all its departments of medicine, the term of study to cover a period of time sufficient for thorough education. This subject stimulated enthusiastic comments from a number of professors of the different colleges, all of whom pledged their hearty co-operation. Prof. S. Lilienthal, of New-York, said the East would heartily co-operate with the West in the establishment of a great central university. A committee was appointed to consider the subject, and report to the next meeting. The institute then adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls on the 2d of June, 1874.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 8—1 A. M.—The barometer has generally risen east of the Rocky Mountains, being highest over the lake region and east Gulf coast, and lowest over Dakota and Minnesota; areas of rain have prevailed over New-England, the North-west, and the South Atlantic and Gulf States, having been quite heavy on the Texas coast; clearing, partly cloudy weather has otherwise continued east of the Mississippi. The temperature has fallen somewhat from Lower Michigan to the East and Middle Atlantic coasts.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, north-easterly to north-westerly winds, slightly lower temperature, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States and lower lake region, north easterly to south-easterly winds, and clear and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi partly cloudy weather, and occasional areas of light rain; from Tennessee and Missouri to the upper lakes south-easterly to south-westerly winds and increasing cloudiness, with indications of rain areas from Missouri to Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; for the North-west, winds veering to north-westerly, with rising barometer.

Midnight telegraphic reports from Maine, Vermont, Florida, Tennessee, Texas, Michigan, Dakota, and the Rocky Mountains are partly missing.

City Meteorological Record.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's Drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 65°; 6 A. M., 65°; 9 A. M., 66°; 12 M., 73°; 3 P. M., 76°; 6 P. M., 74°; 9 P. M., 66°; 12 P. M., 62°. Average temperature yesterday, 68½°; average temperature for the week, 68¼°.

WASHINGTON.

The Examination of the Crew of the Polaris—Evidence as to Capt. Hall's Death.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Polaris investigation proceeded to-day, and the evidence was cumulative of that of yesterday, that Capt. Hall had died a natural death, and that the separation of those on the ice from the Polaris was wholly a matter of accident. The strict seclusion of the Frolic crew has been relieved this evening, and some of the officers were on shore. There is, however, little to be learned except disconnected details of the voyage and rescue, which add nothing to the general information. The flag of the Polaris, which was in one of the boats left on the ice, was preserved, and is in the possession of Secretary Robeson. It is an interesting relic. Capt. Hall's desk, containing his private papers, is also here. It has been opened, but the papers have not been examined. It is not supposed they will add anything to the information concerning the expedition. Still that is possible. The statements of Capt. Tyson and Sergeant Meyer are long and full of interesting details, and they will be made public probably as soon as the notes can be written out. The remaining statements will be brief.

To-night Secretary Robeson sent carriages to the Navy-yard, and brought to his house Joe, with his wife and child, and Hans with his family, and the family of the Secretary, with a few friends, proceeded to interview them. The youngest child of Hans, mentioned in last night's dispatch, received a great deal of attention, as did the whole party of nine. The child has been christened by its mother with the name of Charles Polaris Christian. What will be done with the rescued crew is unsettled. They were enlisted into the Government service for the expedition, are now under pay, and will be till discharged. The Tallapoosa, under Capt. McRichie, sails for New-York to-morrow afternoon, and it is understood Joe and his wife and child will go with it, and from New-York will proceed to their home in Connecticut. Joe says he would rather live in Connecticut than among the icebergs, but he is willing to start immediately for a new voyage to find the Polaris. Capt. McRichie, of the Tallapoosa, is anxious to command such an expedition, and Capt. Tyson would also be glad to undertake such an enterprise.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Gen. Whipple, Adjutant General at the army head-quarters, will leave here to-morrow night for West Point, to attend a meeting of the Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy.

Lieut. Commander E. C. Merriman is ordered to the Juniata as executive officer. Lieut. Frank Curtis is detached from the receiving-ship Independence and granted three months' leave. Lieut. H. N. Manney is discharged from the Michigan and ordered to the Independence.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day was $612,000; shipments, $921,300; shipments of notes, $363,000. Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for the national banks as security for the circulation, $389,960,000, and as security for public deposits, $15,735,000.

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND BANK CURRENCY.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $395,830; total for the month, $2,291,327; grand total, $103,307,559; national bank currency outstanding at this date, $345,163,236.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN TOBACCO.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue writes that that office does not sanction the practice of cutting forty and sixty pound packages of plug tobacco in halves for sale, and tobacco offered for sale, or exposed for sale in a half box without the marks of the brand, caution notice and stamp which the law requires, is liable to seizure and forfeiture, and should be immediately seized when so found.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury, at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $5,952,592; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $30,245,000; coin, $78,267,747, including $23,248,800 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

NEW LIGHTS.

The Light-house Board gives official notice that on and after the night of Friday, the 20th inst., a fixed red light will be exhibited from an open frame-work structure recently erected on the outer end of the south pier in the harbor of Pentwater, Michigan. The apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the sixth order, illuminating 180° of the horizon.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Revolution in Panama Ended—Disturbances Feared in Guatemala and Honduras.

PANAMA, May 20.—The City of Panama, to which the late revolution may be said to have been entirely confined, has at last subsided into a state of comparative peace. The Constitutional Government of Gen. Neira, which was forcibly re-instated by the action of the National troops, seems to hold its own. Several of the leaders of the outside revolutionary party have been arrested and will be sent out of the country.

Rear Admiral Steedman, with several of his officers and a large party of the leading citizens of Panama, including the Captain and officers of the French frigate Resolute, now in port, went over by invitation to Aspinwall on the 24th inst. to visit the new steam-ship Colon, of the Pacific Mail Company. The visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the ship. She arrived on the 17th, having made the voyage from New-York in seven days and six hours.

The Peruvian Exploring Commission, which arrived at Cupica Bay the day Capt. Selfridge left there, returned to Panama and went South on the steam-ship Santiago on the 26th inst. Their intention is to come back next season better provided to make a thorough examination of the Napipe and other routes.

From the interior of the Republic there is not much to communicate. Congress had closed its sessions.

The Archbishop of Bogota and his curates are still very much alarmed about German professors having been put in charge of the schools.

The volcano of Purace, in Couca, is taking on an alarming activity. The people living around it are becoming frightened. Considerable damage has been done to property.

Some of the Bogota papers accuse Gen. Quesada of having gambled away $9,000 of the $25,000 granted to him by Congress to aid the poor and distressed Cuban exiles. Other papers deny it.

Congress had not agreed that President Murillo should accept the invitation of President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, to meet and have a conference with the latter at Barranquilla. It was looked upon as humiliating to Colombia.

The steamer General Sherman, with her suspicious cargo, sailed on the 23d inst. from Aspinwall. The belief still continues that she forms part of an expedition to get up a revolution in Guatemala and Honduras.

It is expected that the United States flag-ship Pensacola will leave here in a day or two for Callao.

Religious Liberty Granted in Guatemala.

HAVANA, June 4.—Advices from Guatemala to May 30 state that the President has issued a decree granting religious liberty in the State. A number of Protestant churches will be erected.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SUNSET WINGS.

To-night this sunset spreads two golden wings
Cleaving the western sky;
Winged too with wind it is, and winnowings
Of birds; as if the day's last hour in rings
Of strenuous flight must die.

Sun-steeped in fire, the homeward pinions sway
Above the dovecote-tops;
And clouds of starlings, ere they rest with day,
Sink, clamorous like mill-waters, at wild play,
By turns in every copse:

Each tree heart-deep the wrangling rout receives,—
But for the whirr within,
You could not tell the starlings from the leaves;
Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm heaves
Away with all its din.

Even thus Hope's hours, in ever-eddying flight,
To many a refuge tend;
With the first light she laughed, and the last light
Glows round her still; who natheless in the night
At length must make an end.

And now the mustering rooks innumerable
Together sail and soar,
While for the day's death, like a tolling knell,
Unto the heart they seem to cry, Farewell,
No more, farewell, no more!

Is Hope not plumed, as 'twere a fiery dart?
And, oh, thou dying day,
Even as thou goest must she too depart,
And Sorrow fold such pinions on the heart
As will not fly away?

DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

THE RED LANCER.

"Can you give me ten minutes in my room, Fanny dear, before you dress for dinner."

"Gracious, child! how you startle one! So like poor mamma. Her very tone. Don't you remember that we had always to 'give her ten minutes' when we were to be scolded?"

"I don't think I ever arrived at that dignity. You forget that I was hardly out of the nursery when poor mamma died. I was always scolded on the spot."

"Much the more satisfactory plan for both sides. It spares the victim the agonies of suspense, and it does not allow the grievance to cool. Scold me at once, Gerty, and have it over."

"*Scold* you; I could scarcely do that. I only want to speak to you seriously about something."

"A distinction without a difference. Children are 'scolded' and grown people spoken to 'seriously;' but it comes to the same thing. There is even a way of putting grown people in the corner if one only knows how. Go on, dearie, I'm ready." And the speaker folded her pretty arms, and looked so absurdly demure that "speaking seriously" was out of the question.

They were sisters, these two fair women, who stood in the recess of an oriel window, while the red sun went down, one breezy Autumn day, in the old country. It was not so long ago, as it seemed to the elder, since little Gerty had cried to be let sit up and see her in her ball dress; and now the whilom "little Gerty" (born Clanvyse) was a wife and a mother, and chaperoned Lady Fanny, (still Clanvyse) to those festive gatherings of which she was still an ornament, though not disqualified, according to the dismal classic decree, from dancing attendance in a warmer climate upon those animals whose antics sometimes amuse us at the Zoo. Lady Gerty, whom that fair domain called mistress, as far as eye could see, was not to be compared in physical beauty to her sister; but O, the perversity of man! She was snapped up in her very first season by the best *parti* in the county, though he was a commoner; and here she was, told to "go on," and "speak seriously" to her dead father's elder child.

Was it the fault of us "lords of the creation," as we call ourselves, that Lady Fanny remained unwedded? Truth to tell, it was not. She had refused two very promising offers, and she had suffered herself to be led into a most unpromising flirtation, the results of which are to be recorded in these pages. A man who, as the story went, had been struck out of his father's will, who had undoubtedly quarreled with his elder brother, who possessed four hundred a year, beside his pay as Captain of Lancers, spent two thousand, and owed twenty cannot be said to be otherwise than supremely "detrimental" when the lady from whom he has kept off all other suitors has her face for her fortune. And it was for such a man that Lady Fanny Clanvyse had remained Lady Fanny Clanvyse for four seasons.

There had been no engagement—nothing that the parties most interested considered as anything like an engagement. The Red Lancer hated ladies' society, as a rule, but he rode with Lady Fanny in the Row, and with no one else. He hated balls and dancing, as a rule, but he would drop in after supper, and whirl her off in a galop, to the disgust of abandoned partners. And he danced with no one else. There was not much in this, but it set people talking; and when people talk, you know what follows. Lady Fanny was foolish enough, but not half so foolish as her friends made her out to be. Had they known what passed in a certain dimly-lit conservatory, where the air was heavy with the aroma of flowers, and the silence made musical by the plash of a hidden fountain; where, heaven knows how, those ungloved hands met; where for one mad, happy moment he drew her to his side, and the touch of lips thrilled them both to the heart's core, there would have been an awful scandal; but no one was there to tell.

When Lady Fanny woke next morning, and realized that it was not a dream, she was very happy. D'Arcy Melville paced his room all night, and slept not.

What could a Red Lancer with four hundred a year, and owing twenty thousand, do? Go to the altar via the Bankruptcy Court, and take a ten-roomed house in Camberwell? Hardly. Write to Lady Fanny, and say that it was all a mistake? Hardly. Brave it out, and rely upon the common sense of her family to supply an excuse for retreat? No. He loved her, and with all his faults he was a man. He had not many ideas, and the first and the last was to do that before Lady Fanny which he would have scorned to do before an army in position—viz.: to run away, and leave things to come to right somehow. He had great faith in things coming right *somehow*. Once he had lost eleven thousand upon a Derby, and pulled it all back on the Ascot Cup. "Double your stake and go on," had been his maxim on many a board of green cloth, and his luck had turned. *How* things were to come right about Lady Fanny, he did not stop to imagine.

He was one of her Majesty's hard bargains, this Red Lancer. He passed most of his time on leave. There were some who pretended that the regiment did not degenerate during his repeated absences. They were jealous of the favors he received, perhaps. He got six months, and left for Norway in the yacht of his friend Watt Severn. Before he caught his tenth salmon, the fashionable world was informed through its favorite organ that a marriage was on the tapis between the Marquis of Weybridge and Lady Fanny Clanvyse, the lovely and accomplished daughter of the late Earl Bridgetown.

Having made these necessary explanations, return we to the two ladies. It is not easy to "speak seriously" to your elder sister, even when she tells you she is ready. Gerty told her that the Red Lancer had not only come back and rejoined his regiment at the town, not ten miles distant, but that her (Gerty's) husband, who knew about as much of London scandal as a foxhound, had invited him to shoot next week, and. "O Fanny dear," she said, "if there was anything between you that could make Weybridge unhappy, confide in me, and let us see what can be done."

"There was not anything, as you call it, between us."

"Fanny, when I told you he had returned, you went deadly pale, and now your cheeks are burning. Truth, Fanny, truth; you did like, you did love, D'Arcy Melville once?"

"Well, I did—there!"

"Then there is one of two things to be done. I must either get Philip to put him off, or you must go to the Thraytons; you know they have been boring you to visit them."

"You dear serious old Gerty, with your 'one of two things;' don't you see that there is what those dreadful people in Parliament call *a third course*, which is to stand my ground, and let this *brave sabreur* see that whatever I was foolish enough to think of him, I am cured now. We shall have to meet sooner or later, and it is just as well to bell the cat at once."

"Fanny, Fanny, you are imprudent!"

"Gerty, Gerty, you are a goose!"

"Perhaps," she added, coming back to the charge, "he would not come if he knew you were here—for his own sake."

"For his own sake!" repeated Fanny, opening wide her great violet eyes.

"Exactly. If he still cares for you, to see Weybridge spooning as he does would not be pleasant."

"I don't intend that it shall be," said the Lady Fanny.

I think that the wise little matron was right when she said perhaps the Red Lancer would not come if he knew he should meet his old love. When—driving himself in the dog-cart that had been sent for him to the station—Capt. D'Arcy Melville passed the croquet-ground, and received a merry little nod from the golden head which for a moment had nestled on his heart in that fatal conservatory, he was so troubled in his mind that he drove into a flower-bed, dropped his cigar into his lap, and burned a big hole in his trousers.

Was it possible that his flight was not understood, or, if understood, unresented? More strange still, was it possible that the conduct which led to his flight was not understood, or, if understood, unresented? He hated himself for harboring such a thought; yet there was the outraged damsel patching the broken turf with her mallet, and chaffing—actually chaffing—him for his awkwardness. Why had he not let the groom drive? she asked. And for six months he had been eating his heart in remorse for the wrong he had done her?

Yes; the dashing soldier, the boon companion, the keen sportsman, who was to have been the life and soul of that yachting party, turned out a bore—as is every man in love. A pair of sweet violet eyes haunted him, sometimes sad and dim with tears, sometimes flashing with scorn; and he had come home more in love than ever. Often and often had he assured himself that the best thing he had to live for was to see those dear eyes undimmed by sorrow, unlit by anger; to know that he was forgiven, and she was happy. What he saw on the croquet lawn, and was told later on in the smoking-room, ought to have afforded him supreme satisfaction; but it didn't.

She was engaged to the Marquis of Weybridge. She introduced the Red Lancer to her future lord without a tremble in her voice or a blush upon her cheek. She called him D'Arcy, as heretofore; she questioned him about his voyage to Norway, and observed how jolly it must have been! She said she would make Weybridge take her to Norway next year, and would D'Arcy come too, and show them the way? Never did fair lady seem more bright and gay; and her future lord noticed with delight that those attentions which Lady Gerty had called his "spooning" were suddenly accepted much more graciously than they had been.

I am sorry to be obliged to speak evil of dignities but truth compels me to state that the most noble the Marquis of Weybridge was a cub—an unlicked cub. Left an orphan when almost a baby, he had been taught by a long line of toadies that he was to be the greatest man of his day, without the least trouble to himself. He grew up overbearing, ignorant, and—I say it with bated breath of a peer of the realm—vulgar.

Now, however sincere a man may be in wishing happiness to the woman he loves but cannot marry, it is asking too much to expect him to like her more fortunate suitor. Under no circumstances could Lord Weybridge and Capt. Melville have got on well together; but in an evil hour the noble Marquis, who set up for a wit, and could not get on without a butt, elected the grave and silent Lancer to that honorable post, and took the inevitable consequences. Never was man so thoroughly "sat upon," and never was man so happily ignorant of the fact.

The shooters were sometimes honored by an invitation to the ladies' five-o'clock tea, and on one of these occasions Lord Weybridge burst out with;

"O, you fellows, come here and see my new smoking-cap."

Lady Fanny was embroidering one of those useful articles, and perhaps she had begun it as a present to her future lord, but she did not like his claiming it as his own before presentation in this confident style, so she said, "Who told you it was for you?"

"No one; but of course it is."

"I don't know that."

"I know it is not for any one else," he replied harshly, with a look on his face that Fanny had not seen there before, and which made her shiver.

"How do you know it is not for a fancy fair?"

"If it is, I'll buy it if it cost a thousand. So it will be mine all the same."

"I wish you would not talk so much about your money," she said in a low voice, bending over her work; "it isn't good form."

"Wait till you have the spending of some of it. You'll find it deuced good form then; ha, ha, ha! Come, let me try it on;" and he held out his hand for the cap.

"I tell you it is not—that is, perhaps it is not for you."

"How comes the 'perhaps?'"

"I will tell you. Philip says he wants a big bag to-morrow, as he has promised to send a lot of game. So this cap of honor" (holding it coquettishly to the light) is to be the prize for the best sportsman. In those dear olden times it would have been given to the champion who killed most giants and enchanters, and rescued most damsels in distress, but in this degenerate age it will be the property of him who slays most partridges."

"Then again I say it will be mine, for I'm the best shot here," said his modest lordship.

"That you certainly are not," interrupted bluff Philip Bouchier, who had overheard the loud boast.

"O, I give in to you; you're always at it. I spoke of your guests."

"Melville is out and out the best shot here."

"Why, he gives up at twelve o'clock, and loafs off to a farmhouse to drink cider."

"That proves that he doesn't care much for shooting, but not that he isn't a good shot."

The subject was brought up again after dinner, when the Red Lancer was present.

"I don't see exactly how the thing is to be decided," he said.

"Sorry for you," replied the Marquis. "The prize is for the best shot; any fool can count the bag."

"It does not follow that he who kills most birds is the best shot."

"I suppose you'd have it go to whoever kills least. You'd be all right then—ha, ha, ha!" roared the Marquis.

"A man," continued the Red Lancer, "goes out with three guns and two keepers to load for him—"

"Meaning me," interrupted the Marquis.

"He fires away a hundred cartridges haphazard, and he bags thirty brace," pursued Melville, taking no notice of the interruption. "Another carries and loads his own piece, and kills, say twenty, with fifty shots—which is the better sportsman?"

"I don't see why a man shouldn't have extra guns and loaders if he can afford them; if he can't, so much the worse for him," was his lordship's sulky reply.

"Exactly," said Captain Melville, a little bitterly; "that is the rule everywhere—so much the worse for the poor man."

"But I will have you all start equal," said Lady Fanny. "I'm sure it is very unfair to have three guns. Isn't it, Philip? Do you like three guns?"

"No, dear; but—"

"Then if you don't, no one shall—at least, not to-morrow. Say they shall not, Gerty."

"O, I will have nothing to do with it; I only want plenty of game," replied the lady of the house. "I've promised at least fifty brace, and I'm a lost woman if they are not forthcoming."

"Then, as I give the prize, I shall make the rules. You are each to have *one* gun and *one* cartridge."

Everybody laughed.

"That will provide a magnificent bag of two brace and a half, if none of them miss," said Philip.

"How tiresome you are! Well, how many cartridges do you each want?"

"Say fifty."

"Well, whoever shoots away his fifty quickest—will that do?"

"Hardly. Look here, Fan; you make the cap, and I'll settle the rules," said her brother-in-law.

"O yes, do."

"All right. We toss up for beats; every man carries and loads his own gun, and has fifty cartridges to begin with; whoever kills most birds with least shots wins the prize. Is that fair?"

All agreed that it was.

"Fifty cartridges isn't enough," observed the Marquis.

"If any one wants more he can have them, but you are all on your honor to declare how many you have expended. Now, who enters? You, Weybridge, of course."

"O, of course."

"And you, Burbidge and Nelson?"

"I don't mind," said each.

"Mellville, you'll go in?"

"What for?"

"Why, Lady Fanny's prize. Haven't you been listening?"

"No; not to what you have been saying lately."

"Never mind; I'll answer for you. You do go in, and Colonel Smeat makes the fifth, all told."

"And yourself six," said Lady Fanny.

"O, *I* don't care to enter," replied the host.

"Then I withdraw the prize," said the lady quickly.

She thought she had got out of a scrape rather cleverly by inventing the prize myth, but that look of her future lord, full of threat and jealousy, troubled her. She knew what a thorough sportsman her brother-in-law was, and hoped that he would relieve her of all difficulty by winning. Why had he forced the Red Lancer in? It was so like Philip—always blundering with the very best intentions.

"Besides," she continued, "I don't like odd numbers. You never go all together, and how can you divide five fairly?"

"True for you, Fan. Well, I'll go in."

"And do your best! I will have no favor."

"And do my best. What a little tyrant it is!" the Squire replied, laughing.

The portentous day that was to see the great shooting-match for Lady Fanny's gift dawned pretty much as other days have dawned. The competitors tossed for beats and companions, and all the luck was with the noble Marquis. Not only was the best beat, but the worst shot assigned to him, whilst the Red Lancer was paired with Philip Bouchier, whose eye there was no chance of "wiping" when single birds got up. Every man was placed upon his honor as to the number of cartridges he used, and they were all to meet for luncheon at a certain wood where the beats joined. A little boy—Willie Burbidge, son and heir of one of the competitors—begged hard to be allowed to follow, and see the sport; and thanks to the intercession of the Red Lancer, who was very popular with children, his prayer was partly granted. He was to come out with the luncheon-cart, and "I say, Capt. Melville," pleaded this precocious sportsman, "if you ask William he'd let me drive where the road is straight, and there isn't anything coming along."

I do not know if William was complaisant. Perhaps he was not; for the luncheon-cart arrived safely and to its time.

The principals had been shooting very steadily. The noble Marquis had the heaviest bag, but the lightest pouch; Philip Bouchier had missed five shots, and the Red Lancer three. He would have had one more bird but for an accident.

When luncheon was over, and they had lit their cigars, little Willie Burbidge sidled up to the Red Lancer, and whispered:

"I say, give us a cartridge."

"What for?"

"To make a devil."

(A devil, dear ladies, is a sort of humble firework much esteemed by small boys. You get some gunpowder, wet it, and pinch it up into the form of a pastile. When dry, you light the point, and it fizzes away, throwing out sparks which generally fall upon your clothes and burn them. For this reason there is sometimes a difference of opinion between juveniles and their parents and guardians as to the use of this pyrotechnic.)

"I'll give you one when we get home," said the Red Lancer.

"O, but I want it now," persisted the boy.

"Then want must be your master, sonny; cartridges are valuable to-day—stop, though; I think I can let you have one after all," pursued the good-natured soldier, bethinking himself of the accident before mentioned, by which he had lost the chance of killing a partridge; "one that missed fire."

"What does that mean?"

"Wouldn't go off—here it is."

"But then it is no use," pleaded Willie, accepting it with indifference.

"No use to me," Melville replied, rising and taking up his gun.

"May I venture to inquire," said Lord Weybridge, "whether that absurd rule limiting us to fifty shots is to be persisted in?"

"No limit was fixed. We agreed to start with fifty; you can have as many more as you please. I shall draw another two dozen and I advise you to do the same," answered his host.

"That reminds me," observed the Red Lancer, "that one of mine missed fire. Of course I can have another?"

"O, of course," replied two or three voices.

"I don't see that," Lord Weybridge broke in; "a miss is a miss, anyhow."

"Well, it is not worth discussing," said Melville carelessly.

"I wonder why you mentioned it, then," sneered the noble Marquis; "when men are on their honor there should be no hanky-panky."

"I am sorry I did mention it, but after that last observation I must persist. Do you remember, Bouchier, when we were doubling the hedgerow by the willows, and a single bird got up my side?"

"Yes, you killed."

"With my left-hand barrel; the first missed fire."

"Well, then there is, of course, an end of the question, as you say so," replied the Squire. "Here, Baker," (this to the head keeper,) "give Capt. Melville a cartridge, and don't count it."

"So that he is to have fifty-one to our fifty?" said Lord Weybridge.

"I am sure that Capt. Melville will return the miss fire if you wish it, my lord," replied his host; "but really, among gentlemen —"

"I haven't got it to return," said the Red Lancer, flushing slightly; "but if —"

The noble Marquis gave a long whistle, rose, and threw away his cigar. If he had said, "The man is a liar, and trying to cheat," he could not have expressed his meaning more clearly. The Red Lancer rose too, and sauntered away, merely observing, "I suppose you don't want to begin again just yet." A few minutes afterward he was seen walking with little Willie, and, as ill-luck would have it, they passed round the wood to a stile where Lord Weybridge had found a place to repose, enjoying another cigar. The Red Lancer had told the boy to "run away like a good sonny;" and what passed was only known to the two men, until Melville was overheard to say, in a loud voice, "This is not to be endured, my lord. As you *will* have it—there!" A sharp report followed, and the Marquis fell to the ground weltering in his blood!

"On purpose!" cried Lady Fanny. "Shot him on purpose! O, impossible!—D'Arcy—Capt. Melville—do you hear what they say? Why are you silent? For Heaven's sake, speak!"

"There has been too much speaking already; stand aside, dear," said her brother-in-law, "and let us pass. Asking questions will do no good now. Run on to the house and tell your sister. Will that doctor never come?"

Lady Fanny, walking in the park, had seen at a distance the return of a shooting-party much earlier than usual, and wondering what it could be that was carried so carefully and slowly upon a hurdle, went out of her way to meet them. There she saw the man she was to marry stretched, to all appearance, dead, and heard that the man she loved had murdered him!

Things looked very black for Capt. D'Arcy Melville.

"He has killed me, the villain!—he has killed me," gasped Lord Weybridge, before he fainted with pain and loss of blood, and the former's angry words, "As you will have it—there!" spoken just before the shot, were terribly suggestive of premeditation. When the doctor had dressed the wound, and the general confusion and excitement had a little passed away, it was found that the Red Lancer had gone. Things looked blacker still.

He had received (so he said in a hasty note he left for his host) an important telegram calling him at once to his brother. He would return in a day or two at the latest. Would they telegraph to him hourly, if there was danger, the condition of the wounded man?

The shooting-party was broken up; the guests all left; and you may suppose that Philip Bouchier, his wife, and her sister had little time or heart to read newspapers; otherwise they would have read the following paragraph:

"We regret to have to record the decease of Sir Claud Melville, of Thorburn, well known and respected for his labors in connection with the education movement. The deceased gentleman was born in the year 1841, and was consequently in the prime of life. He died, after a few hours' illness, at the family seat, and, we are glad to add, was attended in his last moments by his only brother, Capt. D'Arcy Melville, who succeeds to the baronetcy and estates."

The first telegram sent to Thorburn ran:

"Wound not mortal. Come back."

The second:

"No immediate danger. For your own sake, come back."

This was followed by a letter in which Bouchier narrated what had passed with regard to the warrant, and added: "If you come back and stay here, it need not be enforced. For God's sake, D'Arcy, come and face it out."

When the third post arrived and brought no answer, honest Philip made a gesture of disgust, and said: "I give him up." Every one gave him up, except Lady Fanny.

With his bodily strength, the strength of the noble Marquis' hatred for the Red Lancer, and his desire to prosecute him as a criminal, increased. There was no help for it now; the warrant had to be placed in the hands of the police for execution. Their first idea was to seek the accused at Thorburn. "Yes; Sir D'Arcy had been there, but only for a few hours. He seemed terribly affected by his brother's death; quite 'dazed like,' an old servant said. He had left the house on foot late at night without any luggage. The funeral took place in his absence. No one knew what had become of him. The trained detectives soon got on his track. A gentleman, without a hat, who talked very wildly, had gone by the mail train to Fixby Junction, and at the dismal hotel of that dismal place—a mere meeting of railways on a bleak moor in the north of England—they found the Red Lancer. Hiding from the law? Not quite! Burned up with brain-fever; raving so violently in his delirium that at times it took three strong men to hold him down on his bed. How long had he been there? Well, it would be a fortnight come Tuesday.

"Have you noticed any change in Willie lately?" Mrs. Burbidge asked her husband one night.

"Yes, I have. He seems low and mopish. Can he be sickening for any complaint?"

"Dr. Stevens saw him yesterday, and says there is nothing the matter. Let us go up and see him."

So up they went; and although it was past eleven o'clock, Willie was awake, and there were marks of tears upon his face and little pillow.

"Willie, my man, don't you feel well?" asked the father.

"I'm quite well, papa."

"But you've been crying."

"Yes, papa."

"And what has made you unhappy?"

"Nothing, papa."

"Come, come, Willie; that's not true."

"Well, papa, I was thinking of what a boy said to-day."

"Tell me what he said."

"He said that Capt. Melville was a bad man, and—and—deserved to be hanged," gasped Willie; "and he's not—he's not—he's not!"

"Hush, my darling! hush!" said the mother, taking the little face, down which the tears were streaming, to her bosom. "Hush, Willie!—Capt. Melville was very kind to him, and he feels it, poor child," she added, in a low voice, to her husband. "Don't cry, Willie."

"I *must* cry with you, mamma, but don't tell. As for that boy, when I'm big, if I don't give it him!" said the child, his eyes flashing through his tears.

"The best thing we can do, Willie, is not to talk about Capt. Melville, or even think about him any more," said his father.

"O, papa, why not?"

"Because he has behaved very badly."

"He did not mean to hurt Lord Weybridge, papa."

"I hope he did not; anyhow it is not for us to judge. But this he *has* done. He has not met his accusers like a man; he has not dared to stand out and tell the truth. That's bad, Willie. Let it be a lesson to you, my boy. Never shirk. The worst of all cowardice is moral cowardice; that is, not daring to tell the truth."

"I will tell the truth, papa, I will."

"That's my own sonny!"

"O, papa, don't look at me like that, as—as if you loved me. I—I did it!"

"Willie!"

"Yes, papa, and I have shirked and hid the truth. O, do forgive me, do!"

"Have you been dreaming, my child?"

"No, no; let me hide my face and tell. Mammie, darling, put your arm round me—tight. I will be brave; I'll tell all."

He sobbed so that it was some time before they could make out his story. It came to this. Capt. Melville had given him a cartridge to make a devil, but said that it missed fire. The boy, thinking that it would not serve his purpose, and eager for the sport he had in view, slying changed that cartridge for one out of the keeper's bag, which he put in his pocket. But after luncheon Capt. Melville had told him that he must return what he, the Captain, had given him, because the Marquis was making a fuss (so the Red Lancer put it) about the number of his shots. Willie, without dreaming of the consequences, reluctantly gave up his ill-gotten prize, and the next moment they met Lord Weybridge. "So you see, papa, he thought it was the bad one, and—and it went off," sobbed poor Willie.

A fuller explanation was given by the Red Lancer when he regained his senses. "His lordship had doubted my word about the miss-fire, and when I got what I had every reason to think was the cartridge back from Willie, I showed it to him, and bade him judge for himself. He tossed it from him contemptuously, and said it had never been in a gun. And indeed it had not; but I had tried what I *thought* was it half a dozen times, and always with the same result, so that I did not examine it then. I told him that I had tried it repeatedly, and asked if I should do so again. There are reasons why I did not want to quarrel with him, and I wished to convince him. He replied, "Any man who says that is a miss-fire is either a fool or a —." I could not stand this. I said the words that have been repeated, "As you will have it—there!" expecting to hear the dull click of the hammer as before; and so confident it would be so, that I did not notice that the muzzle of the gun was toward him. I held it at my hip and pulled the trigger. You know the rest."

"But the telegram?"

"Another mistake. When I asked for leave of absence, my Colonel grumbled; I had had so much, and there was to be an inspection in a few days. I suggested that when the day was fixed he could telegraph for me, and I would join. Well, I thought that message was my summons, and I wanted to shoot, because—well, no matter now."

"You wanted to win Fanny's cap?"

"I did. A man does not like to be sneered at about a thing he doesn't do badly. If the message had been what I expected, and I had read it, I was bound to go. So I put it in my pocket unopened, and only knew the truth when we came home."

"If you had only told us."

"Told you! Put yourself in my place. For aught I knew I had just killed a man, and just learned that my brother was dying. He had not used me well, but he was my brother, and he repented at the last. Do you expect that a man, stunned as I was, could reason and think what to do? If my life had depended upon it, I could not have a said a word when your sister appealed to me in the park. As soon as I closed my brother's eyes I started to come back, and I would have come back, but I was struck down on the way. They thought I was drunk on the platform of the junction—I was mad, Bouchier, mad!"

So every one was satisfied except the noble Marquis, who persisted in his own version: Willie was a little liar, the Red Lancer's illness was all a sham. He so disgusted his hosts that as soon as he was well enough to move he received a hint to do so. With Lady Fanny, who had never swerved in her belief of Melville's innocence, he was furious.

"I suppose, now the fellow's got some money, you want to throw me over and marry him," he burst out one day. Lady Fanny replied, with great dignity, that her brother would answer that question; and he did so, with this result. The Marquis of Weybridge was [illegible] bestow his noble hand upon some other fair one. The Red Lancer went to church on a week-day for the first time in his life, and he came out again with a lady, who looked very happy, on his arm, and bore the strongest possible resemblance to Lady Fanny [born Clanvyse.]

Some days before this event the following conversation took place:

"Do you know, D'Arcy, that you were a big goose?"

"Admitted, lady mine, but what for?"

"To run away from me as you did."

"I could not have married you, Fan; I had almost nothing but my pay."

"Well?"

"And I was in debt."

"Well, we could have waited."

"You *would* have waited."

"A lifetime—I loved you."

And, strange to say, though there was no conservatory, and no music, and no fountain, and no scent of flowers to bewitch them, his arm got round her, the fair head dropped upon his shoulder, and the four lips met, as they had met before, only for just one moment longer.—*Belgravia.*

A FAMOUS FEMALE CLIMBER.—We will next turn to one who was famous long before the Alpine Club existed, as having made the ascent of twenty-five Swiss mountains. This was Mlle. d'Angeville, who was born in 1794, and was early seized with "the climbing monomania," for which her vigorous health and strong will early prepared her. Her first attempt, leading her in the end to try the ascent of Mont Blanc, was to the Mer de Glace and the Jardin. After more than twelve hours' stiff walking, she returned without fatigue to Chamouni. Looking up to the summit, then illuminated by the setting sun, and transported with admiration, she said: "I shall go there." A few months after, her desire was fulfilled; the Grand Plateau was reached without difficulty; but the pulsation of the heart, owing to the rarified air, amounting to 140 beats in a minute, rendered the latter part painful; but once seated on her snowy throne, she could enjoy the view, wrote several letters to her friends, and drank the health of the newly-born prince, the son of the Duchess of Orleans. Passing over many other ascents she made, here is one of the latest. At the age of sixty-nine, accompanied by a single guide, she climbed the Oldenborn in ten hours from the Hotel des Diablerets. The night overtook them, and the guide declared he had lost his road. Mlle. d'Angeville decided to wait on the spot until the break of day, so as to incur no risk; but this the guide said would be too dangerous, on account of the cold. They separated, and he went in search of the nearest chalet, for a lantern; in two hours he returned, and then the courageous lady saw, not without emotion, that her resting-place was but a few yards from a tremendous precipice. Happily, they soon descended into a place of safety.

During her travels, she made a large collection of plants, minerals, autographs, and the portraits of those she met. She was an excellent mimic, and one of her amusements was to dress up in character and act a part. Thus, borrowing that of an old beggar, she started on the tramp; the cottagers treated her liberally; the curé's servant shut the door in her face; but in the course of three hours she found how good a trade it was, having received between four and five francs.—*Chambers's Journal.*

KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR.—On the 29th of March last the copyright of Keble's famous *Christian Year* expired, and within the five weeks following no less than ten different editions appeared from those London publishing houses who concern themselves chiefly with expired copyrights. Of course these reprints are not from the author's latest and most improved copies, but have been taken from the first editions issued by the Messrs. Parker, at Oxford, in 1827, and it is a curious fact that, but for a careful fac-simile reprint which the Oxford publishers recently issued as a literary curiosity, it is very doubtful if even one of the ten unauthorized reprints could have appeared, for the genuine original, in two volumes, is among the rarest of modern books—almost as much prized by collectors as the first edition of Mr. Tennyson's poems.

A second edition of *The Christian Year* was called for five months after the first appeared, and from 1827 to the present time one or more editions have appeared each year, and now we believe the Oxford publishers are selling the 155th edition! It was to the third edition, which appeared in 1828, that the poems were added for "Forms of Prayer to be used at Sea," "Gunpowder Treason," "King Charles the Martyr," "The Restoration of the Royal Family," "The Accession," and "For Ordination."

The emendations which the author made from time to time add materially to the value of later editions, and it is interesting to note, as each issue appeared, with what care the poet regarded every word which in the slightest manner shadowed forth the settled convictions of his faith. It was only in the later editions, we may remark, that pronouns, &c., having relation to the Almighty, were printed with a capital initial letter.

As an authorized edition may now be had for sixpence, and as there is a rumor in Paternoster-row that an enterprising publisher contemplates issuing a reprint of the original edition at a penny, we may conclude that henceforth Keble's *Christian Year* will rank with those works which are usually heralded in advertising columns as "marvels of cheapness."—*The Athenæum.*

CHANGES IN ROME.—Every one is crying for fresh house-room at Rome, and house-room can only be found by Haussmanizing the Esquiline and the Cælian. Already the whole district from the Baths of Diocletian to Santa Maria Maggiore is a wilderness of brick and mortar; the gardens of the Palazzo Massimi are changing into streets and squares, and a grand boulevard is charging straight on the Agger of Servius Tullius, and carrying mound and wall triumphantly before it. The Esquiline, however, has been doomed ever since the railway chose it for its terminus; but Roman progress is far from being content with the Esquiline. Perhaps the loveliest and most picturesque quarter of the older city is the space between the Lateran and Santa Croce, the square of desolate ground hemmed in by the grand lines of the Aurelian wall, scored across with broken line of aqueducts, and cut off from the modern city by the Wolkonski gardens and the grass-grown road which leads to the Porta Maggiore. There is no spot, perhaps, in Rome which is dearer to those who love the wild, solitary beauty that gives so strange a charm to the Eternal City; but to the Municipio and the architect it is simply an available space, and the dreamer who returns from his musings beneath its ruins may see hanging in the Corso the plan for covering it with a "fashionable quarter," and turning it into the Belgravia of the coming Rome.

The municipality of Rome has given a proof of the importance which it attaches to the preservation of the monuments of the capital by the appointment of an Archæological Commission, who are charged with the inspection of all the excavations at present going on, and who are fast collecting a very respectable museum from the discoveries made in digging foundations for the new quarter on the Esquiline. The commission, however, seems capable of playing odd tricks with the one great monument which ought just now to be its peculiar care. Neither the fragments preserved on the Aventine, nor the larger portions rescued from the destroyer near the railway station, can rival in size or importance the grand line of the Servian wall, which has been exposed by one of the projected roads in a conventual garden near Santa Maria Maggiore. If we may trust, however, an official-looking announcement in the Roman papers, some enterprising Americans have coolly proposed to clear the road by transporting these stones across the Atlantic, and the proposal has been accepted by the commission with every expression of gratitude. We are not told whether the Colosseum is to follow, and we may, perhaps, venture to regard the announcement as an indifferent joke; but there is the wall, and it is plain that, if the whole of the Esquiline is to be traversed by straight streets and covered with boulevards and warehouses, the wall must go somewhere or other. The slowness with which Signor Rosa conducts his diggings in the Forum is a little provoking, but the discoveries of the past year have been of singular importance, and the point which he has now reached is one which can hardly fail to throw light on the general topography of the whole area. The angle where excavations have now commenced lies immediately in front of the well-known column of the Temple of Faustina, and will probably reveal the steps which led up to the now buried Atrium before it, the original site of the mounted statue of M. Aurelius, which since the days of Michael Angelo has stood on the Capitol, as well as the Sacred Road from the Arch of Severus. The time must soon come when the whole area of the Forum will have to be cleared by the removal of the present ascent to the Capitol which so fatally bisects it at present, and of the side road in front of the church of Santa Martina, which now hides its communications with the great series of Basilicas and later Forums which stretched away to the Pillar of Trajan.—*The Saturday Review.*

THE SONS OF HAM.—But though the negro is an African, all Africans are not negroes. There are the same varieties to be observed in the descendants of Ham as in those of Shem and Japheth. All are distinctly African; but the retreating forehead, prominent jaws, and ill-formed body with which the negro is generally credited, are not common. It is not only the Manyema, of whom we have lately heard from Dr. Livingstone, who are beautiful in form and feature, for I have met with their counterparts in regions less unknown. In South Africa there is a remarkable illustration of the physical and mental differences which may exist in tribes that are almost contiguous. The Bosjesmen are dwarfed in body and stunted in mind. Their language in its utterance seems to be not far removed from the unintelligent gibbering of the ape. Their habits are those of wild beasts rather than of human beings. They occupy about the lowest position in the scale of humanity. Yet we shall look in vain for finer specimens of the genus homo than the Zulu Kafirs. They are tall in stature, manly in bearing, and graceful in movement. Their language is pleasant to the ear, and capable of expressing almost any thought the human mind is capable of conceiving. They are logical in reasoning, patient in argument, and acute in observation. They are warlike, for they are pastoral in their pursuits; and since the days of the Hyksos, the old shepherd kings who were the terror of Egypt, the lovers of flocks and herds have been fond of fighting. When their blood is up their anger rages unchecked by tender regard or the claims of pity; but they do not brood over their wrongs, and they readily forget and forgive. "They fought us like men, and during a truce they behaved themselves like gentlemen," was said of them by a friend of mine who had been engaged in war against them. In times of peace they are courteous to strangers, liberal in hospitality, and to the trust reposed in them they respond with an Arab-like fidelity. When once the host has kissed the hand of his guest, there needs neither guards nor weapons, for his life and property are perfectly secure. It is quite true that they in common with all Africans are black, or nearly so; yet you cannot be with them or with other of the higher races of Africa long, without feeling that the affinity between them and the fair-skinned man is perfect in every material point; and the sympathies of a common nature soon bridge over the chasm which at first seems to exist between ourselves and them on account of the difference of color.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

CAUSES OF INJURY TO THE EAR.—Among the causes of injury to the ear must unfortunately be reckoned bathing. Not that this most healthful and important pleasure need, therefore, be in the least discouraged; but it should be wisely regulated. Staying too long in the water certainly tends to produce deafness as well as other evils; and it is a practice against which young persons of both sexes should be carefully on their guard. But, independently of this, swimming and floating are attended with a certain danger from the difficulty of preventing the entrance of water into the ear in those positions. Now, no cold fluid should ever enter the ear; cold water is always more or less irritating, and if used for syringing, rapidly produces extreme giddiness. In the case of warm water, its entrance into the ear is less objectionable, but even this is not free from disadvantage. Often the water lodges in the ears and produces an uncomfortable sensation till it is removed; this should always be taken as a sign of danger. That the risk to hearing from unwise bathing is not a fancy, is proved by the fact, well known to lovers of dogs, that those animals, if in the habit of jumping or being thrown into the water, so that their heads are covered, frequently become deaf. A knowledge of the danger is a sufficient guard. To be safe it is only necessary to keep the water from entering the ear. If this cannot be accomplished otherwise, the head may be covered. It should be added, however, that wet hair, whether from bathing or washing, may be a cause of deafness, if it be suffered to dry by itself. Whenever wetted, the hair should be wiped till it is fairly dry. Nor ought the practice of moistening the hair with water, to make it curl, to pass without remonstrance. To leave wet hair about the ears is to run great risk of injuring them. In the washing of children, too, care should be taken that all the little folds of the outer ear are carefully and gently dried with a soft towel. But I come now to what is probably the most frequent way in which the ear is impaired: that is, by the attempt to clean it. It ought to be understood that the passage of the ear does not require cleaning by us. Nature undertakes that task, and, in the healthy state, fulfills it perfectly. Her means for cleansing the ear is the wax. Perhaps the reader has never wondered what becomes of the ear-wax. I will tell him. It dries up into thin fine scales, and these peel off, one by one, from the surface of the passage, and fall out imperceptibly, leaving behind them a perfectly clean, smooth surface. In health the passage of the ear is never dirty; but, if we attempt to clean it, we infallibly make it so. Here—by a strange lack of justice, as it would seem, which, however, has, no doubt, a deep justice at the bottom—the best people, those who love cleanliness, suffer most, and good and careful nurses do a mischief negligent ones avoid. Washing the ear out with soap and water is bad; it keeps the wax moist when it ought to become dry and scaly, increases its quantity unduly, and makes it absorb the dust with which the air always abounds. But the most hurtful thing is introducing the corner of the towel, screwed up, and twisting it round. This does more harm to ears than all other mistakes together. It drives down the wax upon the membrane, much more than it gets it out. Let any one who doubts this make a tube like the passage, especially with the curves which it possesses; let him put a thin membrane at one end, smear its inner surface with a substance like the ear-wax, and then try to get it out so by a towel! But this plan does much more mischief than merely pressing down the wax. It irritates the passage, and makes it cast off small flakes of skin, which dry up and become extremely hard, and these also are pressed down upon the membrane. Often it is not only deafness which ensues, but pain and inflammation, and then matter is formed which the hard mass prevents from escaping, and the membrane becomes diseased, and worse may follow. The ear should never be cleaned out with the screwed-up corner of a towel. Washing should extend only to the outer surface, as far as the finger can reach.—*The Popular Science Monthly.*

FORSTER'S LIFE OF DICKENS.—Regarded from the point of view of that disinterested and impartial public whose eyes are not shut by the promptings of cliqueism nor their ears beguiled by its jargon—who know nothing of the fatuous flattery of "sets," but who hold literary men amenable to the same moral and social laws as any other class of men who do their work in the world and are paid for it—the book could hardly be more damaging to the memory of its subject if it had been written by an enemy instead of a friend. Without impeaching Mr. Forster's sincerity in any respect or degree—without imputing to him a particle of the treacherous ingratitude and deadly damaging cunning which made Leigh Hunt's *Life of Byron* notorious—it may be gravely doubted whether the little poet dealt the great one's memory a more cruel blow than Mr. Forster, in the character of a mourning Mentor out of work, has dealt the memory of Telemachus Dickens. To all unprejudiced persons, with just notions of the relations of men with their fellows, he presents the object of his preposterously inflated praise in an aspect both painful and surprising. Who is to correct this impression? We are forced to believe that Mr. Forster, from his long and close association with him, is the person who can best paint Mr. Dickens as he was in reality; we are forced to accept the man whose writings so charmed and delighted us on the evidence of a close and long-sustained correspondence with Mr. Forster, to whom he apparently assigned the foremost place in his literary and private life as guide, friend, companion, and critic. Mr. Dickens might have had no other intimate associate than his future biographer throughout the long term of years during which he was constantly appealing to his judgment, adopting his corrections, yielding to his advice, and gushing about walks, rides, dinners, and drinks in his company. There are no people in the book but these two; the rest are merely names, to which casual reference is made in records of jovial dinners and meetings for purposes of unlimited flattery. Even Jeffrey is only occasionally permitted to offer a modest criticism in a foot-note. In one instance Mr. Forster relates how Mr. Dickens pooh-pooh'd the criticism, and referred it to him, that he too might pooh-pooh as heartily the idea of Jeffrey's having presumed to pronounce an opinion on Miss Tox and Major Bagstock while only three numbers of *Dombey and Son* had yet been issued to the world. By every device of omission, as well as by open assertion, Mr. Forster claims to represent Mr. Dickens as he was—to be the only licensed interpreter of the great novelist to the world. The world grants his claim, and, judging his book by it, is surprised by the nature of the information which is the outcome of so many years of close and unreserved intercourse. Not only is the one-sidedness common to biographies conspicuous in this one, but the two large volumes published up to the present time are as scanty in one sense as they are diffuse in another. Did Mr. Dickens correspond with no one but Mr. Forster? Has no one preserved letters from him to which his biographer might have procured access? Were there no side-lights to be had? The most fantastic of his own creations is hardly less like a living responsible man than the excited, restless, hysterical, self-engrossed, quarrelsome, unreasonable egotist shown to the world as the real Charles Dickens throughout at least three-fourths of these two volumes; shown, it is true, upon the evidence of his own letters—perhaps the most wonderful records of human vanity which have ever seen the light of print—but shown also, through the fault of his biographer, in appalling nakedness, by his strict limitation of Mr. Dickens' "life" to the chronicle of his relations with Mr. Forster.—*Temple Bar.*

LEGENDS ON HOUSES.—Northward, in the royal City of Edinburgh, there is a much larger number of these ancient legends. They are on the oldest buildings. It is necessary to look well for them, or the charm of the round and cone-capped staircase towers, of the peaked and stepped gables, of the oriels thrown out at the angles of houses, from the first floor upward only, so as to leave due space for pedestrians below, will cause them to be overlooked. In the Nether Bow, as we draw toward Holyrood Palace, we are stopped by the quaint half-timbered manse of John Knox. Between the ground floor and the first overhanging stage runs this characteristic command: *Lufe-God-abufe-al-and-yi-nychtbour-as-yi-self.* And we ponder and wonder, as we read, whether the beautiful Queen Mary was neighbor to John Knox in his heart, as she was literally in her palace close by. We light upon further specimens from time to time as we are noting the contrast between the steep, bare houses of one old time with the lower and more snug-looking buildings of a still older period—counting the stages of the one, following the molded string-courses of the other as they rise and fall over the window openings—or admiring the clever manner in which the old Scottish masons corbelled out windows high in the air. Some are in closes, or narrow passages; others overlook square courts, and some front the main thoroughfares. In the course of structural changes within the last forty years, many of these carved inscriptions have disappeared. Of the limited number now remaining, a few are in Latin. A little below Moray House there is a mansion with two tablets upon it. One asks: *Hodie mihi: cras tibi. Cur igitur curas?* 1570 The other says: *Ut tu linguæ tuæ, sic ego mear, aurium, Dominus sum.* And then along the front is spread out, *Constanti pectori res mortalium umbra.* Several more are given the *Traditions of Edinburgh*, including that incentive to exertion: *He yt tholis overcommis.*—*Chambers's Journal.*

HENRI MURGER AS A SPORTSMAN.—In the year 1855 he gave up his residence in Paris altogether, and went to live at Marlotta, near the Forest of Fontainebleau, where for the last five years he had found a country sojourn whenever he had had leisure and opportunity; of this spot Michelet somewhere says: "Many men have remained here captured and engulfed. They came for a month, and rested till death took them." So it was with Murger. He adopted all the habits of a country life, and became a mighty huntsman; he did not attempt to conceal his aspirations; on the contrary, his ordinary costume would have made a Nimrod wild with envy—"boots up to his hips, a melon-shaped helmet, a dress of spangled green, a gun, a game-bag, and a dog," accoutrements that excited not a little admiration when, as was his wont when duty called him to Paris, he appeared in them on the boulevards. At Marlotta he had a pretty little villa, half-buried in jessamine and roses, with two doors, one opening on the road for general use, the other strictly private, leading straight into the country, very convenient when he started for the chase, more so still when he returned, for alas, this ardent passion for sport was, like so many other of his loves, of a purely platonic nature; he was never known to have slain with his own hands a single bird or beast fit for human food. The countryside was and is full of pleasant stories anent his sporting career. For example, a hare had made its form in a neighboring potato field; Murger took possession of the hare; henceforth it was his hare; every day at sunrise he rose to hunt the animal, and he hunted it unremittingly until the evening. This lasted all the Summer, as the other sportsmen had agreed to hold the animal sacred. One day, however, some strangers were down shooting with the keeper. A hare sprang out of a hedge, one of the strangers quickly raised his gun, and the keeper had but just time to strike it into the air. "Good heavens, Monsieur! would you kill Murger's hare?" "Murger's hare! ah! well, I will merely leave my card upon him," and with his second barrel he took off the hare's left ear.

Still the sport, such as it was, entertained Murger immensely, and he hated the dull season, more than once harmlessly encroaching upon the forbidden time. It was only to Mme. Anaïs that he ever confessed his impotence as a sportsman, and that in the gentlest manner. Writing to her from the country, he says, "Bring me my Saturday's article in the *Figaro*, and bring, above all else, your gentleness of happy days; and, by the way, if you really want to taste my game, I think it would be prudent to buy some in Paris and bring it with you too."—*The Westminster Review.*

MME. IDA PFEIFFER.—Mme. Ida Pfeiffer, as standing at the head of all female travelers, must close this short survey. Brought up at Vienna as the playfellow of her rough brothers, she soon equaled them in their bold independence, and always wore their dress. At the age of fourteen, to her great grief, her parents put her into a suitable costume, and intrusted the care of her education to a young professor, from whom she received four years of solid instruction, and from a turbulent child was changed into a modest young lady. Her gratitude was boundless; and when a Greek asked her hand in marriage, at the age of seventeen, she discovered that she could love none but her tutor, who was equally pleased with her. His want of fortune made her parents refuse their consent; three long years passed without their meeting, but their feelings were unchanged. Chance brought them together for a few moments, and Ida's emotion was so great that fever came on, and she was not expected to recover; but a strong constitution overcame all.

Determined not to stay with her parents,

she declared her intention of accepting the first offer she received. An estimable man, thirty years older than herself, came forward; and in spite of her romantic disposition, she made an excellent mother and housekeeper. Her sons grew up; and when her duties were ended, at the age of fifty, she determined to indulge in her ardent love for traveling. Her début was made in Palestine; and from thence she passed from one adventure to another, endured the most rigorous cold and overpowering heat; went among the savages of South America; braved the tempests of Cape Horn; sat beside Queen Pomare at a banquet in the South Sea Islands; hunted tigers, pistol in hand, in the Indian jungles; descended into the diamond mines of Borneo; was taken prisoner in Madagascar; and explored the country of those terrible cannibals, the Dyaks, who only spared her life in consideration of her age.

Worn down by a terrible fever in Madagascar, she embarked in an almost dying state for Mauritius; the desire of once more reaching Europe sustained her; and she arrived at Vienna in 1858, only to pass a few painful months with failing strength until death released her. It is difficult to pass a judgment on such a singular life; those who think that women are most to be admired when they display their weakness will consider such bold adventures in the world as a proof of madness; while others, believing that women are endowed for every vocation and aspiration, and can feel the noble enthusiasm of great men, will not hesitate to consider Mme. Ida Pfeiffer as a wonderful example of courage and self-dependence.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ZANZIBAR.—Will my readers now accompany me through the town in a walk of eight or ten minutes from the British Consulate? It will be well, however, while doing so, in consequence of the many offensive odors, to turn our heads on one side often, as Mr. Henn is said to have done on one occasion here, an act for which we do not blame him. But it certainly was injudicious of that energetic—not "effervescent"—officer, as Mr. Stanley has thought fit to call him, to talk of shooting African lions in the presence of one who was impressed with the idea that there were no lions in Africa but himself and Livingstone. Passing the Sultan's palace, the good-looking exteriors of the houses of the "well-to-do" Arab population, and through filthy streets, we emerge by a narrow lane into a small square—large for Zanzibar. Here the first thing that meets the eye is a number of slaves arranged in a semicircle, with their faces toward us and the centre of the square. Most of them are standing up, but some are sitting on the ground; some of them, in fact, utterly incapable of standing upon their feet—miserable, emaciated skeletons, on whom disease, and perhaps starvation, has placed its fatal mark. If those who are sitting down had evinced half the stubbornness on the mainland that they do here they would have been knocked on the head and left a prey to the wild beasts; but there is a limit to such treatment in Zanzibar, on account of the presence of the Europeans. Inside this semicircle are half a dozen or more Arabs talking together, examining the slaves, discussing their points, and estimating their value, just as farmers examine and value cattle at an English fair or market. Near the middle of the square are groups of children, also arranged close together in semicircles, and sitting down when not under inspection by would-be purchasers. Children, young as they are, some not more than five years old, looking old already. Native children, whom I have seen in their homes, and who have not passed through the bitter experiences which these miserable little creatures have endured, are like all children, black and white, fond of toys, even though it be but an "old shoe" or a "dead kitten," and the ever-present doll, though made of a mere bit of stick or scrap of straw matting. But these unhappy slave-children had passed all that; they had no inclination to play; they sit in silence, or rise up when required; they utter few words among themselves, for they have long lost parents and friends, and those in the same position sitting around them are utter strangers, often foreigners, to them. In another portion of the square are a number of women, forming several semicircles. Their bodies are painted, and their figures exposed in proportion to their symmetry, with barely a yard of cloth around their hips, with rows of girls, from the age of twelve and upward, exposed to the examination of throngs of Arabs, and subject to inexpressible indignities by the brutal dealers. On entering the market on one occasion we saw several Arab slave-dealers around these poor creatures; they were in treaty for the purchase of three or four women, who had been made to take off the only rag of a garment which they wore. On catching sight of English faces there was a commotion among the Arabs, and the women were hurried off round a corner out of sight. And this is the only expression of shame that occurs on the part of these slave dealers, who, knowing the opinions of the English respecting the trade, are unwilling that they should detect them in the perpetration of all their enormities.—*Dhow Chasing in Zanzibar Waters, by Capt. G. L. Sulivan, R. N.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S ESCAPE FROM HAM.—"His apartment was at the bottom of a court; on each side of the door was a bench on which sat a gendarme. The sentinels at the gate of the fortress allowed no one to pass without calling for the concierge to examine him. The gendarmes and the concierge were well acquainted with his features. When he had formed his plans, he did all the damage he could to his rooms, and then complained of their dilapidated state. Some workmen were sent in to repair them. His servant was allowed to go to a neighboring town, about a couple of miles off, to buy books and execute commissions, and for that purpose to hire a one-horse carriage, which he drove himself. Through him Louis Napoleon obtained a workman's dress, and could have a carriage to meet him. The workmen were to be twenty-four days at work. He waited till the twenty-third to accustom, as he says, the guards to see the workmen coming and going, but also, I think, from his habit of procrastination. At length, about a quarter to seven in the morning, at the time when he supposed the two gendarmes would be at breakfast, sitting with their sides to the door, he went out with a plank on his shoulder. But he was five minutes too late. He thought himself lost, and intentionally let the plank strike the head of the man on his right. This succeeded; the man who was struck thought only of his head—the other ran to assist him, and while they were abusing him for his awkwardness he walked on, knowing that they would not quit their posts to follow and recognize him. The soldier at the gate knew him, smiled, and, without calling the concierge, said, 'Passez.' A hundred yards from the gate his servant met him with the carriage and his dog. The dog, not being in the secret, leapt on him with great demonstrations of joy. This was seen by a sentinel on the rampart, who knew the dog, but he was as discreet as the man at the gate had been. They drove straight toward the Belgian frontier, and reached it in about five hours.

In the meantime the Commandant, whose duty it was to see Louis Napoleon three times a day, came to pay his first visit at 7 o'clock. Louis Napoleon had been complaining of illness for some days, and his physician, who was in the plot, stopped the Commandant in the ante-chamber, and begged him to go no further, as his patient, after a very bad night, was sleeping. The Commandant acquiesced, and returned at 2 for his second visit. The same answer was given: Louis Napoleon was still sleeping. "This is very serious," said the Commandant. "Do you apprehend danger?" "I do," said the physician, "I do not think that he is quite safe." "Then," said the Commandant, "I must send a telegraphic message to Paris; what would become of us if he were to die in our hands? And for that purpose I must actually see him." "You can see him, of course," said the physician, "but whatever the danger may be, and I have not much fear, it will be increased if you wake him." "Then," said the Commandant, "I will sit by his bed-side till he awakes naturally, that no time may be lost in sending to Paris." They went into the room and sat at the side and the foot of the bed, in which lay a figure wrapped in bed-clothes and a night-cap, with its face to the wall. After a quarter of an hour, the Commandant exclaimed, "I do not see him breathe, he must be dead." The physician was silent, the Commandant turned down the clothes, and found a stuffed figure.

Of course the telegraph was set to work, and pursuit was made on every road—but Louis Napoleon had been in Belgium an hour before he was missed.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

SHAW THE LIFE GUARDSMAN.—Of all the heroes of Waterloo, Shaw, the pugilist Life Guardsman, towers above them all. "The line of cavalry," says John Scott, "at the commencement of the engagement, was drawn up a little in the rear of the eminence on which our infantry was arrayed; they could not in this situation see much of the battle, but the shot and shells flew thickly among them, which they were compelled to sustain without moving." Nothing tries a gallant spirit more than this. Shaw was hit and wounded in the breast; his officer desired him to fall out. "Please God," said this fine fellow, "I shan't leave my colors yet." Shortly after orders came down that the cavalry should advance; the whole line moved forward to the top of the hill. Here they saw our artillerymen running from their guns, attacked by heavy masses of French dragoons. "It was agreed among ourselves," said a private to Scott, "that when we began to gallop, we should give three cheers, but ours was not very regular cheering, though we made noise enough." Shaw was fighting seven or eight hours, dealing destruction to all around him; at one time he was attacked by six of the French Imperial Guard, four of whom he killed, but at last fell by the remaining two. A comrade, who was by his side a great part of the day, noticed one particular cut, which is worth recording. As he was getting down the rising ground into the hollow road, a cuirassier waited, and gave point at him. Shaw parried the thrust, and before the Frenchman recovered, cut him right through his brass helmet to the chin, and "his face fell off him like a bit of apple." A Life Guardsman, whose desperate wounds went quite through his body, told John Scott that he was left upon the ground within the French lines, wounded in a charge; he threw his helmet from him, for his enemies were chiefly exasperated against our heavy dragoons, by whom they had suffered so much. After some time he raised his head, two French lancers saw the movement, and galloping up to him, dropped both their weapons into his side; they left him for dead, but he still retained life, and shortly a plundering party came down from the enemy's position. They stripped the poor fellow, and several of them, who had been in England, as prisoners of war, took this favorable opportunity of reading him a lecture on several political facts and principles, such as the right of the French nation to choose its own sovereign, and the perfidy and rapacity of England, whose inexhaustible gold was ever at work producing wars, and the various miseries of dissension. After the poor Life Guardsman was stripped, they sent him to the rear, but being too weak to walk, he was dragged with his feet trailing along the ground for fourteen miles, being occasionally struck by those about him, to force him to move his legs. He saw several of his fellow-prisoners murdered; but the French being in full retreat as the night came on, and closely pursued by the Prussians, they at last permitted the miserable man to sink down on the dunghill of an inn in one of the small towns through which they were at the time passing. Here he lay with blood running about him; he was awakened from a kind of dose, by some one creeping down by his side. He turned his head and saw his comrade, the famous Shaw, who could scarcely crawl to the heap, being almost cut to pieces. "Ah, my dear fellow, I'm done for!" faintly whispered the latter; but few words passed between them, and they soon dropped asleep. In the morning poor Shaw was lying dead, with his face leaning on his hand. Shaw, says Scott, carried death to every one against whom he rode; he is said to have killed a number of the cuirassiers sufficient to make a show against the list of slain furnished for any of Homer's heroes. His death was occasioned rather by the loss of blood from many cuts than the magnitude of any one; he had been riding about fighting the whole of the day with his body streaming, and at night he died, as we have seen.—*All the Year Round.*

PROFESSIONAL AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE.—The purpose of a profession—of a profession pure and simple, is to turn knowledge and talent to pecuniary profit. On the other hand, the purpose of cultivated men, or men of genius, who work in an unprofessional spirit, is to increase knowledge, or make it more accurate, or else simply to give free exercise to high faculties which demand it. The distinction is so clear and trenchant that most intellectual men, whose private fortunes are not large, prefer to have a profession distinct from their higher intellectual work, in order to secure the perfect independence of the latter. Mr. Smiles, in his valuable book on *Character*, gives a list of eminent intellectual men who have pursued real professional avocations of various kinds separately from their literary or scientific activity, and he mentions an observation of Gifford's which is much to my present purpose: "Gifford, the editor of the *Quarterly*, who knew the drudgery of writing for a living, once observed that 'a single hour of composition, won from the business of the day, is worth more than the whole day's toil of him who works at the trade of literature. In the one case the spirit comes joyfully to refresh itself, like a hart to the water-brooks; in the other, it pursues its miserable way; panting and jaded, with the dogs of hunger and necessity behind.'" So Coleridge said that "three hours of leisure, unalloyed by any alien anxiety, and looked forward to with delight as a change and recreation, will suffice to realize in literature a larger product of what is truly genial than weeks of compulsion." Coleridge's idea of a profession was, that it should be "some regular employment which could be carried on so far mechanically, that an average quantum only of health, spirits, and intellectual exertion are requisite to its faithful discharge." Without in the least desiring to undervalue good professional work of any kind, I may observe that, to be truly professional it ought to be always at command, and therefore that the average power of the man's intellect, not his rare flashes of higher intellectual illumination, ought to suffice for it. Professional work ought to be always plain business work, requiring knowledge and skill, but not any effort of genius. For example, in medicine, it is professional work to prescribe a dose or amputate a limb, but not to discover the nervous system or the circulation of the blood.—*The Intellectual Life, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton.*

Shad-Fishing With Hook and Line.

Until very recently it has been the currently-received belief that shad could not be caught with a hook and line, and their application to shad-fishing was looked upon as impossible. It has been proved, however, that they can be taken with hook and line if the right bait is used, and hundreds have so been taken at Holyoke. Concerning the discoverer of the practicability of catching shad with hook and line, there is no doubt, but the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* is inclined to award the discovery to Thomas Chalmers, a Scotchman. Discovering that shad taken contained in their maws large numbers of a peculiar kind of miller, he made a "fly" closely resembling it, and after repeated experiments succeeded. Keeping his secret, he took more than 1,100 shad during 1871. The secret finally leaking out, the Holyoke people fished extensively last year, and were remarkably successful, and anticipate fine sport this year when the shad season shall have really commenced, which will be about the 20th instant.

Mrs. Mary Custis Lee Revisits Her Old Home.

From the Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel, June 4.

The widow of Gen. Robert E. Lee, daughter of George W. P. Custis, and owner, as she is, of the Arlington estate, has been in this city for some time, the guest of her relative, Mrs. Fitzhugh, as we have formerly announced. Yesterday she improved the pleasant weather by taking a drive in an open carriage to her old home. She was accompanied only by Miss Mary Lloyd and her colored servant-girl. After driving around town, she took the road, and an hour's pleasant drive brought her to Arlington at 11 o'clock exactly. Mrs. Lee did not get out of the carriage, but gazed with feelings we cannot, perhaps, fully appreciate on all that she had once known in those happy days when she was mistress of that mansion, and dispensed its famed hospitalities, "on many a well-remembered scene, and dear, familiar spot;" but, ah! so sadly changed, all! She drove to the old famous spring, and there the carriage was stopped, and she received and drank a glass of its cool waters, and Miss Lloyd gathered some of the beautiful flowers growing there. They remained till 2 o'clock, and then returned to Alexandria.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, has recovered from his late severe illness.

Judge A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, will deliver the 4th of July oration in Newark, N. J.

Isaac Thomas and wife, of Maysville Ky., celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their wedding on Sunday last.

Gov. Hart, of Florida, has partly recovered his health, and is coming North for a change of climate.

Ex-Gov. Jewell has engaged passage for himself and family by the steamer Java, which sails from this port July 2.

Mr. George William Curtis is expected at his Summer residence, in Franklin County, Mass., early next month.

Congressman Charles W. Milliken, of Kentucky, broke one of his arms while on the late excursion to Texas.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard College the day after Commencement.

The Boston *News*, organ of the Prohibitionists, favors the nomination of Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, for re-election.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan will pass the 4th of July in Burlington, Vt., in order to be present at the unveiling of the statue of Ethan Allen.

Alexander H. Stephens has bought the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* back from the boys, and resumed entire ownership and management of the paper.

Prof. Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, is so seriously ill that it is doubtful if he will be able to resume the discharge of his duties again.

Old times seem to be coming again. Here are Gideon J. Pillow and Isham J. Harris mentioned as among the prominent candidates for Governor of Tennessee.

Mr. Isaac L. Carey, of Richmond, has given property in that city, now valued at $10,000, and rapidly increasing, as an endowment for the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Lowell Putnam sent 180 valuable books to the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, on Decoration Day. She seems never tired of doing kind acts to the veterans.

Hon. David Clark, of Hartford, Conn., who is so generous a friend to poor students, and who gives $1,000 a year to the Christian Bible Institute, at Stanfordville, Dutchess County, has just presented an organ to that school.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Ames, Iowa, has been bound over in the sum of $500 to answer the charge of breaking a pane of glass to gain admittance to the Methodist chapel in that place, which had been closed against him.

Mary Butler, of New-Oleans, is sixty years old, but she retains her vanity yet, and lately took a looking-glass that belonged to a younger and handsomer woman. The police took her, and now all her reflections are in jail.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the late William Minot, of that city, was probably more largely intrusted with the management of property held in trust for widows and orphans than any other person in Massachusetts.

Some military friends of Adjt. Gen. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, have given him a horse and carriage, with a full complement of robes, lap-shawls, and dusters, and a gold-mounted whip, the whole costing $1,000.

Mr. Augustus Bechtel, of Allentown, Penn., has presented to the Academy of Natural Science, Art, and Literature, of Lehigh County, a Revolutionary sword, which was presented to his great grandfather by Mad Anthony Wayne.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh will be absent from her pulpit, in Brooklyn, Conn., for the Summer by reason of ill-health. The society will continue her salary, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Hannaford, Mrs. Chadwick, and others will supply her place.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise obligingly says that if either of the parties in Virginia will refrain from nominating a candidate for Governor, he will go in, and as an independent candidate oppose the other. It seems to make no difference to him, so long as he has a free fight.

New-Hampshire people would be pleased to see Judge Charles Doe, of their Supreme Judicial Court, succeed the late Chief Justice Chase. Judge Doe is about fifty-three years old, and has been on the bench fourteen years, and some of his recent decisions have attracted wide attention.

The Democratic papers are calling it very rude in Senator Brownlow to speak so plainly to the ex-rebel Gen. D. H. Hill, only because he had called him "a paralytic and almost a drivelling idiot." The Democratic papers always did approve of mild language—in their opponents.

Canadian papers report that the late Sir George Cartier directed by his will that in case any of his daughters marries a relative of his wife's family she shall be disinherited; and also, that if any of his executors die they shall in no case be replaced by any one related to his wife's family.

Gen. A. B. Meacham reached Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday afternoon last, on his way to visit his father in Iowa City, with whom he will remain until he recovers strength enough to go on to Washington. He expects to return to the Pacific coast, stopping at Des Moines to visit Judge Casady and other friends en route, reaching here the latter part of July or 1st of August.

Lucy Stone is out in a letter mentioning several incidents to show that the late Chief Justice Chase favored woman suffrage. She says that in July, 1867, he assured her that for twenty years he had favored the enfranchisement of women, and that he personally obtained for her the signature of Senator Sprague to an appeal to the voters of the United States in behalf of woman suffrage, and expressed sincere regret that his own judicial position prevented him from feeling free to sign it.

The New-York, Oswego and Midland Railroad.

A meeting of the directors of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was held at the offices of the company, No. 111 Liberty-street, yesterday, and a reorganization of the road effected. George Opdyke was elected President, D. C. Littlejohn, Vice-President, and B. Schlessinger, of the firm of Naylor & Co., Treasurer. The Board of Directors was also changed to suit the views of the parties who agree to supply money for the completion of the road. The directors now claim that means have been promised sufficient to complete the unfinished portions of the road, and that the line from New-York to Oswego will be in operation in the early part of July. As yet, however, it is not stated who will supply the money, nor what amount is required. Under the new management the Western extension from Scipio to Buffalo is also to be pushed forward to completion.

Meeting of the Working Boys—They Demand a Ball-Ground.

There was a considerable gathering of working boys in the City Hall Park yesterday afternoon, in answer to the call of H. Ettlinger, Jr., the permanent Chairman appointed at a previous meeting. After calling the meeting to order, the Chairman said in the first place, order must be maintained before they could accomplish anything, and only one boy could speak at the same time, so that everything could be distinctly understood. He then called attention to the petition which he had drawn up for presentation to the Park Commissioners. The following is a copy:

To the Honorable the Commissioners of Parks of the City of New-York:

We, the working boys of this City, employed in shops, offices, and manufactories, do hereby appeal unto you for a ball-ground in one of the different parks under your control. There are at least five parks which would answer for the purpose. We are all boys, and all of us love the sport of playing ball; and we do not see why we should be deprived of this pleasure. Working boys need a little recreation.

That your honorable body will confer on us this favor, your petitioners will ever pray,

Yours very respectfully,
THE WORKING BOYS.

The Chairman stated that he had waited upon several gentlemen of wealth and influence, and at his request they signed the petition. Among them be mentioned Henry Clews, Peter Cooper, Abraham R. Lawrence, Jay Cooke & Co., and Erastus Brooks. It, said he, we cannot get the Park Commissioners to give us permission to play in the parks on every evening, we may induce them to allow us to play on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings. The objections urged against giving a piece of ground at Central Park are that the presence of so many boys playing ball would make it very dangerous for the nurses and children who are always perambulating in the vicinity of the base-ball ground. Now if the boys give the nurses and children Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and took the other evenings of the week themselves, he did not think there would be any hardship on either side.

It was then moved and seconded that the Secretary should furnish to any boy that required it a copy of the petition of the Commissioners, and that all the signatures possible should be obtained. A long discussion then took place on the advisability of forming a permanent organization to look after the rights of working boys generally. This action seemed to be specially attractive, and a committee, consisting of the Chairman, John J. Joyce, John H. Finnegan, Moses Jacobs, James A. O'Shea, and Joseph Hermerding, Jr., was appointed to draw up rules by which the permanent organization should be governed, and which are to be presented to the boys at a mass-meeting to be held on Tuesday evening.

THE FATE OF A THIEF.

Joe Gale, the River Pirate, Shot Dead While Stealing.

Among the many desperate thieves who make the North and East Rivers their hunting grounds, Joseph Gale, alias "Socko," was one of the worst and most dangerous. Gale frequented the "Hook," a locality sacredly consecrated to river thieves, and during the last few years made a specialty of stealing on the river, associating with Bill Doogan, Sam Lake, Joe Frazer, and men of their stamp. He bore a bad reputation in the Seventh Ward, and has been constantly under the surveillance of the detective officers of the precinct. The last act of his life accorded well with his previous career. The bark Margaret of London was lying at Pier No. 27 East River, laden with a heavy cargo of coffee and spices. Two weeks ago Officer Musgrave, of the Fourth Precinct, received information that an attempt would be made to rob the bark by river thieves. He informed Capt. Ulman of the affair and was directed to keep a sharp look-out for the vessel. That night Officer Musgrave, who was on the piers with Officers Kelly and Murphy, saw a boat with three men in it run alongside the bark, and one of the men clamber up the chains at the bow of the vessel. The officers at once drew their revolvers, and opened fire on the river thieves, one of whom fired three shots in return. After a dozen shots had been fired, one of the thieves cried, "Oh! my God, I am shot," and his companions instantly rowed the boat away. Seven days after, Detective Fitzsimons, of the Fourth Precinct, received information that "Socko" had not been seen since the night of the attempted robbery. By judicious inquiry the detective ascertained that a fourteen-foot working-boat, which had been stolen from Bernard McGuire alias Black Barney, at the foot of Grand-street, on the morning of the attempted robbery, was found on the succeeding morning at the foot of Roosevelt-street, with its gunwales stained with blood. By the aid of bribery, the detective learned that Benny Woods, Danny Manning and Socko were the three thieves who were in the boat. He arrested Manning, but owing to the fact that the bark, with her Captain and crew, had sailed for China, he was obliged to release him. Yesterday Socko's body was found floating at the foot of Corlears-street, with a pistol-ball in his heart. On his being shot by the officers, he was thrown overboard by his companions.

The Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company—Statement of Account.

For some time past there has been lively speculation in Wall-street, based upon rumors in regard to the promised statement of the affairs of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. On the day of the election a statement was given for publication, prepared by the retiring President, Mr. A. B. Stockwell; but it was generally believed that it was not a correct one. Since the election of the new board an investigation has been going on which has resulted in a statement given at a late hour yesterday.

By this statement it appears that the net amount of available assets in cash bonds, notes, and investments, May 31, 1873, was $312,392 86. Coals and supplies on hand estimated at $1,500,000. The number of steam-ships belonging to the company is set down as thirty-four; no valuation, however, is put on any of them, as it is intended to have them properly appraised at as early a date as possible. Two claims are being litigated representing a sum of $865,000 due to the company, of which sum notes of the Howe Machine Company represent $840,000. A sum of $1,911,118 87 is to be provided for payment on account of eight new steamers and repairs to wharf at Aspinwall. The gross receipts for the year are set down at $5,785,210 63, against $4,958,521 61, representing expenses, repairs, &c. The following steamers were lost during the year: America, Sacramento, and Guatemala, representing $1,657,942 22, after allowing for all insurances.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the new Brooklyn Tabernacle, intended to be one of the largest religious edifices in the country, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, over the ashes of the old Tabernacle, on Schermerhorn-street, near Flatbush-avenue. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage presided, and Rev. Drs. John Dowling, William H. Ward, Samuel Irenaeus Prime, and other divines, occupied chairs on the improvised platform facing the street. At 4:15 P. M. Mr. Talmage opened the exercises with the reading of the hymn: "Let Sion and her sons rejoice," after which Rev. John Dowling read the 122d Psalm and invoked a blessing on all connected with the new Tabernacle. The next hymn on the programme, "I love Thy Kingdom, Lord," was sung, and Mr. Talmage addressed the assemblage. He contrasted the gathering now before him with the crowd that watched the fiery ruin of the old Tabernacle on that cold December morning which left his congregation without a church. Innumerable blessings, he said, had attended their efforts at restoration, and numerous contributions had been sent from England. The church of which the corner-stone was about to be laid would be dedicated to the Gospel that Paul announced and Baxter preached. For the proclamation of these truths the Tabernacle was to be erected in contradistinction to rationalism and humanitarianism.

The corner-stone was then gradually lowered to its place, and the workmen deposited in a cavity in the stone a small zinc box containing the records and history of the Tabernacle, with twenty-one newspapers. When the stone had been settled in position Dr. Prime struck it thrice with the hammer, repeating the usual formula.

Dr. Dowling and Rev. Wm. H. Ward then followed in brief addresses, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Greaves, and the ceremonies terminated.

Appointment of Additional Police Surgeons.

The Board of Police yesterday designated the following named physicians as police surgeons in addition to those whose names have already been published in THE TIMES:

Ninth Precinct—Dr. Wm. H. Ensign, No. 446 West Twenty-fourth-street.

Fifteenth Precinct—Dr. S. R. Elliott, No. 726 Broadway.

Eighteenth Precinct—Dr. James F. Ferguson, No. 100 East Nineteenth-street.

Nineteenth Precinct—Dr. J. V. S. Wooley, No. 153 East Seventy-eighth-street; Dr. John Ruble, No. 206 East Fiftieth-street.

Twenty-first Precinct—Dr. Willard P. Worster, No. 115 East Thirtieth-street; Dr. H. D. Nicoll, No. 287 Madison-avenue.

Twenty-second Precinct—Dr. S. B. Ward, No. 206 West Forty-second-street.

Twenty-ninth Precinct—Dr. Albert P. Morrow, No. 113 West Thirty-fourth-street.

Thirty-first Precinct—Dr. F. A. Raborg, No. 267 West Fifty-second-street.

There are still a great many vacancies to be filled. There have been as yet no physicians designated in Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Thirtieth Precincts, and in some of the other precincts but one or two surgeons have been named. In all, thirty-six precinct surgeons have been designated by the board.

Two Widows Claiming Letters of Administration.

Mr. Isaac P. Loper, a prominent Brooklynite, died three months since, at No. 77 Middagh-street, leaving an estate of about $25,000. Some weeks after his death a lady appeared at Surrogate Veeder's Court and applied for letters of administration upon his estate, claiming to be his widow. Shortly after another lady, also calling herself Mary Loper, and claiming to be the wife of the deceased, presented the will for probate, saying that she was the mother of six children by the deceased, and was living with him at the time of his death. The Surrogate has issued citations, and will bring about a meeting of the widows to-morrow. Another lady, who represents herself as a daughter of the deceased by a former wife, is also expected to appear in the light of a claimant.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury:

From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest	$6,258 33
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	17,108 74
From water-lot rent, market rents, and fees	3,975 45
From Croton-water rent	12,104 87
From licenses and fines	618 25
Total	$40,065 64

The Controller paid, yesterday, dock laborers, for two weeks ending May 31, $5,483 76.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The review of the First and Second Divisions by Gen. Dix has been the event of the week in military circles. The weather was fine, the ranks were well filled, the the commands moved on time and marched well, and altogether this may be said to have been the most imposing and successful division review that has ever taken place.

Major Gen. Shaler, in a recent report, gives the following as the numerical strength of the First Division, N. G.:

	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned	Musicians	Privates	Aggregate
First Battalion, cavalry	17	39	1	215	272
Third Regiment	42	83	16	352	493
Washington Greys	4	13	..	45	62
Separate Troop	3	13	3	48	67
Battery B, artillery	4	14	4	62	84
Battery C, artillery	4	16	3	38	61
Battery G, artillery	2	8	..	47	57
Battery K, artillery	5	18	3	72	98
First Regt., infantry	22	89	48	254	413
Fifth Regt., infantry	33	123	61	561	778
Sixth Regt., infantry	30	106	55	396	587
Seventh Regt., infantry	39	57	78	701	875
Eighth Regt., infantry	25	74	61	339	509
Ninth Regt., infantry	25	116	80	371	592
Eleventh Regt., infantry	31	165	60	395	591
Twelfth Regt., infantry	24	75	42	349	490
Twenty-second Regt., in.	34	81	60	384	539
Fifty-fifth Regt., inf.	23	90	49	283	445
Sixty-ninth Regt., inf.	35	113	13	494	655
Seventy-first Regt., inf.	30	91	59	371	551
Seventy-ninth Battalion	24	94	80	368	586
Eighty fourth Regt., inf.	28	45	41	317	431
Ninety-sixth Regt., inf.	28	91	24	404	547
Total	522	1,554	811	6,846	9,733

A court-martial will be held at the armory of the Seventy-first, on the 16th inst., and at the armory of the Seventh on the 24th inst.

No claimants for the Mexican war medals, discovered in the City Library by Gen. Pinckney, have yet presented themselves. The names on the medals are: Company B, Corporals Frederick Bonez, James Kelly, George Nagel, Conrad Dorn, Herman King, and Martin Grier; Company C, Christian Clemm and Thomas Dodd; Company D, Edward Dunn, John B. Halfpenny, and James Kelly; Company I, John Sanders.

Lieut. Post, of Company G, Seventy-first, has resigned on account of illness, and Capt. Sprague, Company E, Twelfth, has tendered his resignation on removing from the district.

Ex-Capt. Henry K. White, for many years connected with the Seventy-first Regiment, was recently tendered the captaincy of Company F in that command. The members held the position vacant one year for his acceptance. Mr. White, in a neat and handsome manner, declined the honor conferred on him, at a meeting of the company on Wednesday evening, owing to his business engagements not allowing him to give to the company the time he conscientiously thought it demanded.

The Albany *Daily Journal* says: Gen. Morris will inspect the Ninth Brigade on the 17th, instead of the 19th, as first announced. The General notified Gen. Woodhull to secure the largest field in the vicinity, and he would inspect the troops on the field. Gen. Woodhull replied that there was no suitable place for an out-door inspection and review to be had. An outdoor inspection and review which takes a whole day does not find favor with any portion of the brigade, all the energies of the troops being held in reserve for the approaching Fourth of July parade, which will entail all the expense and loss of time the men are willing or able to bear. The Inspector General is also subjected to some unfavorable criticism for demanding an out-door inspection from the troops here, when only one regiment in the First and Second Divisions were inspected out of doors, and that exception was at the request of the regiment (Seventh.)

The Wolfe Tone Guards, of Albany, propose to adopt as uniform a green coat, with gold trimmings, and blue pantaloons. Very gorgeous, and in very bad taste, we should say.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston recently celebrated its 235th anniversary by listening to a sermon and afterward partaking of a banquet in Faneuil Hall.

Camps of instruction, it appears, for the training of the Canada Militia will not be formed this year. Sixteen days' drill, of not less than three hours each, is the minimum amount required from each organization. The non-commissioned officers and men of all corps armed with the Snider rifle, will fire ten rounds each at the distance of two, four, five, and six hundred yards respectively, and at the conclusion of the training, the shooting figure of merit, together with the names of the best shots in every company, battalion, corps, and brigade, will be rendered to the Adjutant General, at head-quarters, by the Deputy Adjutants General commanding the militia in the respective military districts, for publication in the annual report to Parliament. The rules of pay for officers, men, and horses will be as follows: Officers, $1 per diem; non-commissioned officers and men, 50 cents per diem, for sixteen days' drill of three hours each; horses, 75 cents per diem.

City Hall Notes—The Nominations for Police Justices.

There will not be a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Monday, as the Mayor deems it unnecessary. He will, in all probability, send in several more nominations for Police Justices at the regular meeting of the Board on Thursday, and among the nominees, it is said, will be Mr. George Kasmire, J. H. Welch, and Col. Wagstaff. The last-named gentleman is strongly supported by the Committee of Seventy, and some suprise was expressed by them at his nomination not having been already made. Mr. Kasmire, it is said, stood first on the list, but his name was withheld at the request of Aldermen Vance and Mr. Streeter's substituted. On Tuesday week the Mayor will leave town to be absent until the following Friday, and will doubtless hand in all the nominations he has to make before taking his holiday.

The opening of bids for the publication of the *City Record*, which was to have taken place yesterday, has been again postponed until Monday afternoon, in consequence of the absence of Controller Green.

The Young investigation has been postponed to Thursday next, at 1 P. M. It seems very doubtful now whether it will ever be completed.

Bible Society Work in New-Jersey.

The forthcoming report of the American Bible Society represents the work in New-Jersey as in a prosperous condition. In the distribution of the sacred Scriptures, which is effected both by volunteer and paid helpers, 22,150 families have been visited, and 1,564 supplied, together with 288 missionary and other Sunday-schools and thousands of transient persons, apprentices, laborers, and servants. Large numbers of volumes have been placed in hotels, almshouses, charitable, reformatory, and criminal institutions, as well as furnished to boatmen on the canals and seamen sailing from our ports. The circulation has exceeded 14,000 volumes, while the net receipts were $25,161 56.

Discharge of the Patenburg Rioters on Bail.

Notwithstanding the high figure at which the bail of the untried Patenburg rioters was fixed ($10,000) they have been released. There were three of them, Barney McFadden, Patrick Delany, and Patrick McCoy, and it was thought the evidence against them was stronger than against the others, hence the high bail. Their security was approved yesterday, and their release was ordered, a number of moneyed friends of theirs from Pennsylvania coming to their aid.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M., June 7, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 30.136 inches; maximum at 0h. 0m. A. M., June 1, 30.338 inches; maximum at 4 A. M., June 5, 29.542 inches; range, .796 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 67.7°; maximum at 4 P. M., June 5, 85.5°; maximum at 5 A. M., June 1, 51.5°; range, 34°. Remarks—June 4, rain from 4 A. M. to 5 A. M.; amount of water, .03 inch; June 5, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 2:30 A. M.; amount of water, .01 inch.; June 6, rain from 3 P. M. to 6:30 P. M.; amount of water, .71 inch; total amount of water for week, .75 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,004 miles.

Fatal Accident.

John Schieder, a German, sixty years of age, who resided at No. 1,078 Second-avenue, while intoxicated, fell down a flight of stairs at the kindling-wood factory at Sixty-first-street and First-avenue, yesterday afternoon. He was picked up insensible, and was removed to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where he died before an ambulance arrived.

Attempted Suicide.

John Cox, aged thirty-seven, who for several months past has been suffering from consumption, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday afternoon, by jumping out of a second-story window of his residence, No. 54 Park-street, and sustained serious injuries. He was attended by Dr. Sproat, and refused to go to the Park Hospital.

Freaks of the Lightning.

The lightning of Friday afternoon struck in several places on Jersey City Heights. Wm. Coughlin and a man named King were prostrated in Cook-street, and Mrs. Van Buskirk and Mrs. Coles, who live in the same vicinity, were seriously affected by the electric fluid, though the houses in which they sat were not struck apparently. Two of the fire-alarm telegraph boxes were demolished, and about fifty feet of wire melted. A house on Palisade-avenue, to which the wire was attached, was also struck. A ball of fire struck in Baldwin-avenue, and exploded with a severe shock, sending up a column of smoke like that from a locomotive-stack.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals Again Defeated—A Miserable Contest—Score, 12 to 10.

About 3,000 persons assembled on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the second game of the season between the Mutuals, of this City, and the White Stockings, of Philadelphia. The contest opened well, and continued so up to the seventh inning, when the Mutuals went wholly into the muffing business, allowing their adversaries to score five unearned runs. After this the players on both sides committed most disgraceful errors, Eggler dropping two easy flies, Gedney one, and Treacy one. The following is the score:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	WHITE STOCKING.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	3	3	1	1	Cuthbert, l. f.	0	1	2	0
Bellan, 3d b.	0	1	3	2	Wood, 2d b.	3	3	3	3
Hatfield, 2d b.	2	4	4	1	Malone, c.	1	3	1	0
Start, 1st b.	2	2	7	0	Meyerle, 3d b.	1	1	2	1
——, r. f.	2	2	0	0	Bechtel, r. f.	3	1	3	0
Hicks, c.	0	1	9	2	Fulmer, s. s.	1	1	1	9
Matthews, p.	1	1	0	5	Treacy, c. f.	0	0	1	0
Gedney, l. f.	0	2	4	1	Mack, 1st b.	3	1	12	0
Holdsworth, s. s.	0	1	0	2	Zettlein, p.	0	3	1	2
Total	10	17	27	14	Total	12	14	27	15

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	0	0	0	2	2	5	1	1	—12
White Stocking	1	0	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	—10

Runs Earned—Mutual, 4; White Stocking, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Mills, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.
First Bases by Errors—White Stocking 11 times; Mutual 3 times.
Total Fielding Errors—Mutual 21; White Stocking 10.

NOTES.

The Philadelphians play the Atlantics to-morrow.

Tuesday the Bostons and Mutuals try it again.

Wednesday the Bostons and Atlantics play.

Thursday the Resolutes and Bostons play.

All these games will take place on the Union Grounds.

The Mutuals play the Athletics in Philadelphia, to-morrow.

Thursday, Mutuals vs. Philadelphians, at Philadelphia.

Yesterday a game was played between the Fort Hamilton, Long Island, and the Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, Clubs, at the Gibson Grounds, Clifton, Staten Island. The clubs are composed of soldiers of the garrison of the forts at each side the Narrows. The game commenced at 3:30 P. M., and at its conclusion the Fort Wadsworth Club was declared victorious by 12 runs.

Taxation and Valuation in New-Jersey.

The subject of the taxation and valuation of property in New-Jersey is just now receiving much attention in that State, while the various counties and municipalities are making up their annual estimates of expenditures for the current year, and the assessors are engaged in preparing their usual lists of valuations. In some communities the owners are compelled to make a statement of their personal property under oath; in others mortgages are exempted entirely, the real estate paying the entire tax; while in others still they are taxed in the hands of the holders. During the last Winter the State Legislature, in order to provide funds for the necessary expenses of the State, increased the State tax from one mill to one and a half mills upon a dollar, which makes a difference to the Counties of Hudson and Essex alone of about $120,000. The difference in the valuations between the various counties and between cities and townships in the same counties has called forth much comment, and has led to a statement by Gov. Parker that if any assessor in the State "will write me a letter asking specific questions in reference to the execution of the Tax laws, I will at once cheerfully refer it to the Attorney General, and request his opinion in such form as to serve as a guide to all. I am satisfied that, in many parts of the State, injustice is done in the practical enforcement of our Tax laws, and that some men of large property do not pay on what they are worth. In justice to those who are disposed to pay their just proportion of the public charges, the evil should be remedied."

A number of ways have been proposed to remedy this evil—one to have a County Board of Tax Commissioners who shall have power to review the returns of the local, city, and township assessors, and increase, reduce, alter, or modify them, as in their judgment seems best—this body, in turn, to report to a State Commission, to be appointed by the Governor, who shall be empowered to revise and correct the returns, where manifestly inadequate or unjust, with the authority to impose heavy penalties upon all officers who shall make unfair valuations. Among other plans proposed, is the following:

A commission to be elected by the people, to consist of two or more from each township and city, who should be empowered to fix first a valuation upon every foot of land in the county, whether in lots, plots, or acres, whether houses or barns, sheds or hotels, independent of the grounds on which they stand. This valuation once fixed, the great groundwork is accomplished, and every five or ten years the valuation might be advanced or rearranged. The advantages are mainly these: The city appraisers would have a voice, (a small one, to be sure,) in fixing the valuation outside the city, and vice versa, and every property-holder in the county would have the opportunity of seeing that his neighbor had no advantage. There is, besides, the combined judgment of several individuals to rely on, with their experience in fixing values throughout the entire county by comparison.

There must be a way to assess taxes that will set the burden equally upon all. Many persons are overtaxed, and many are not taxed sufficiently, and some system is needed in city and county by which taxes can be more completely equalized. By some such system the assessor's work would be greatly simplified. Having just so much money to raise, they could at once fix the rate of tax, after correcting the changes that had occurred during the year, and the public would accept the assessment again with acquiescence not always seen under the present inflexible system, knowing that their valuations were to advance or recede by a fixed percentage, as real valuations advanced or receded.

An important feature of taxation for this year will be that of railroad property, the new law regulating which imposes a definite tax upon all real estate owned by the companies, after a suitable deduction for depots. A State Commissioner—Major James S. Yard—has been appointed, who will be in Trenton on June 12 and 13 to consider this matter. The authorities of Hudson County, which is largely interested, have instructed their assessors to co-operate with him, and the revenue of the county, as well as the State, it is expected will be largely increased.

A Mail-Carrier is Wounded Nine Times by Indians, and Still Lives.

From the Omaha (Nebraska) Bee, June 2.

Upon the arrival of the Union Pacific train from the West late Saturday afternoon we had the pleasure of meeting at the Union Pacific depot Mr. J. F. Carter, the young mail-carrier who was, some six weeks ago, so badly riddled up with bullets by a party of Indians north of Laramie. His account of the affair, as briefly told to us, is, in substance, as follows:

He was engaged in carrying the mail from Cheyenne to White Clay, a distance of 140 miles. He had a team of California bronchos and a light wagon, weighing only 130 pounds. When he was out about thirty miles on his route, he was fired upon by a party of Sioux Indians, in ambush, commanded by Little Wolf, a nephew of Red Cloud. One of the shots struck him in the neck, narrowly escaping the spinal column. Young Carter fell over in the box of the wagon, and his team started on a rapid runaway. The Indians sprang to horse, and followed in close pursuit, firing all the time at the fallen mail-carrier for a distance of nine miles, when his team ran into a camp of friendly Cheyennes, who protected him from his blood-thirsty pursuers. Upon being lifted out of the wagon he was found to be shot in nine different places—once in the neck, twice in the left arm, thrice in the right leg, once in the left leg, once in the shoulder, and once in the groin. His wagon was covered with blood and pierced with bullets. As soon as he recovered sufficient strength to be moved any distance, he was taken to the military post at Laramie, twenty-nine miles distant, by the Cheyennes, who had previously bathed his wounds and given him all the attention possible. At Laramie he had his wounds dressed and all the bullets extracted except the one in his groin, thirty-six hours after the attack had been made upon him. By careful nursing, and owing to his strong, wiry constitution, and wonderful power of endurance, he rapidly recovered, and in a few weeks was able to travel. Mr. Carter is but twenty-one years of age. He speaks nine different Indian languages, and for the last five years has been in the employ of the Government as a scout. He had been carrying the mail but five or six days, having taken the place of a mail-carrier who was killed by the red-skins in ambush. Carter is going home to recuperate his health, and he says that when he entirely recovers, he intends to return and kill two Indians for every wound that he received.

The Vienna Exposition.

Letters from Vienna report the following United States Commissioners as having been assigned to open and arrange articles in the American Transept. Very few exhibitors had agents present: Mining and Metallurgy, Howard Painter; Agriculture, J. A. Warder; Food, E. N. Horsford; Iron and Steel, G. Mendenhall; Paper, G. W. Sucox; Machinery, G. A. Stanberry; Philosophical Instruments, R. R. Lines; Musical Instruments, M. M. Lowe; Education, J. D. Philbrick.

MR. DEERING'S DEFENSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondent of THE TIMES at Albany during the last days of the session saw fit to denounce in unmeasured terms and with a wealth of vituperation several bills and amendments in relation to the City of New-York, presented to the Assembly for action and advocated by me in part as a member of that body. The impression has been created in the minds of many readers of your paper, and has, to some extent, gone abroad, that these bills or amendments were all, if not more, than your correspondent termed them—that not only were they in themselves immense "swindles," "corrupt jobs," &c., but that they were the final and furious onslaught of the "masked lobby" upon the treasury of the City of New-York.

In answer to all this I ask your permission to present to your readers, as concisely as I can, my view of the full meaning and import of the matters above referred to.

In the first place, the "Local Improvement" bill was a matter of absolute necessity to the City of New-York. The charter, as passed, was, as is well known, as incomplete a law as any ever passed in relation to this City. Drawn wholly by unskilled hands, amended in the House and in Senate in minor particulars, prompted by various separate interests, a confusion of plan and detail was brought about that rendered necessary the introduction of the many supplementary bills that followed fast upon its signing by the Governor. The most important of these supplementary bills was, in my opinion, the bill known as "the Local Improvement bill." The charter had repealed all provisions of preceding laws authorizing or empowering the Board of Assessors to determine or levy a single assessment for a local improvement. Every resolution of the Common Council or ordinance of the Corporation in providing for the grading or sewering, or otherwise improving a street, must provide that the expense thereof shall be paid by assessment upon the property benefited. To provide for and meet the expense as the work of construction goes on, the Controller is authorized to raise money by the issue of bonds. But under chapter 580 of the laws of 1872, these bonds can only be issued where the same will in turn be paid by the collection of the assessments levied upon the property benefited. The power to levy the assessments failing, the authority to issue bonds fails also. This result not only embarrasses and will stop contractors having contracts with the City in the construction of local improvements, but absolutely prevents the Common Council from passing a single ordinance or resolution providing for the improvement of a single street, avenue, lane or road in the City of New-York. The first and last sections of the proposed "Local Improvement bill," were designed to remedy the glaring defect of the charter, and to prevent the excessive litigation which, necessarily, will ensue, to the injury and expense of the City, growing out of the failure to provide means to meet the contracts duly and lawfully made, above referred to.

The second section of this bill proposes to give to the Commissioner of Public Works the power to repair wooden pavement, where found to be necessary, with stone pavement, and provided that no wooden pavement should thereafter be laid in the City of New-York. As a matter of economy alone, this section will recommend itself to every tax-payer of the City. There are 400,000 yards of wooden pavement laid in the City of New-York. The records of the department show that one-fifth of this quantity decays annually. In other words, 80,000 yards of wooden pavement need relaying at a cost of $4 per yard, or at an expense of fully $320,000 per annum. This expense must needs go on from year to year as long as wooden pavement is replaced by wooden pavement. Now, stone pavement can be laid at from $2 40 to $4 per yard. Take the excellent granite pavement, recently extensively used, costing $3 50 per yard, and there would be a saving to the City of $120,000 annually in the way of repairs. Once relaid by stone, the necessity of frequent and expensive repair ceases, and the cost diminishes, from at the rate of $17,486 per mile for wooden pavement repair, to the sum of $517 per mile for stone pavement repair per year.

Another section of the bill upon which adverse comment has been made is the section giving parties having contracts with the City a remedy in case of non-payment of claims made in connection therewith, by way of mandamus, and in such mandamus proceedings leaving to the City the power to present all defenses as in the ordinary action. No member of the Committee of Cities in either branch of the Legislature differed as to the fairness, justice, and excellence of this proposed amendment. It is an accepted fact that in contracting with the City Government parties cannot afford to and do not contract upon the same terms as with ordinary business people. The delays of payment usually attendant upon all such agreements, the dangers and prospects of litigation, with the long and vexatious delays of suits by ordinary action, oblige those contracting with the City to ask and receive higher prices for their goods, that in the end no loss shall come to them. Were a speedy and summary proceeding provided, through which such claimor claims, arising from such contracts could be within a short time determined, there is no doubt but that the City would be furnished cheaper, quicker, more to the satisfaction of its departments and officers, and so lightening the burdens of taxation.

Secondly, in relation to the proposed amendments to the bill known as the Claim and Deficiency bill. This bill was drawn and prepared by the Finance Department, and provided in the first section thereof the sum of $2,000,000 for the purpose of "providing moneys for the payment of claims against the City and County of New-York, incurred prior to Jan. 1, 1872, and judgments which have been or may be obtained against the said City or County, and to reimburse to any special or trust account the amount thereof heretofore taken from any trust or special fund, and use of by the Department of Public Parks in the improvement of any of the parks of the City."

The amendment proposed by me to this bill was, in substance, to give to any court of record the same powers as given by the charter to the Finance Department in the audit, settlement, and adjustment of the claims provided in the first section. The proposed amendment was in the following words:

SECTION 2. The said claims in the preceding section provided for shall be paid upon an audit and allowance by the officers of said City or County authorized by law to audit and allow, or audit, revise, and settle the same, or upon the judgment, decree, or order of a court of record other than the Marine Court of said City. The said officers, in passing upon any claim presented to them, and the said court, in all actions or proceedings in reference to any of said claims, shall consider and determine the same upon its merits, and shall not give effect to any objection intended or calculated to defeat such consideration and determination. But nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the Controller of the said City or the Courts in determining upon any of such claims from giving effect to fraud alleged and proved in connection therewith, and which fraud shall be considered a bar to any action or allowance thereon.

It will be observed that no special or particular claim is provided for by this section, as stated by your correspondent, but that the object and purpose of the section was to provide the only proper means for a just and equitable audit and allowance of the claims embraced in the first section of the bill. There are many outstanding claims against the City of New-York that should be examined and allowed, but which, through mere technical objections, cannot be recovered by suit. That these should be passed upon by competent authority upon "their merits" alone has not only been the desire of the parties having these claims, but of the whole Press of the City. THE TIMES repeatedly demanded of the last Legislature that a proper commission should be established for the above purpose, with adequate authority to consider and determine these claims upon their merits, regardless of mere technical objections. It will be conceded that it is dangerous legislation to name, by bill any commissioners for such purpose. Influences that accompany nearly all legislation of this sort are used more or less to influence the selection of men favorable to special interests. Avoiding this method of providing a tribunal of adjudication, it seemed to me the safest and best for the interests of the City to leave this authority and power in the hands "of the officers of said City and County authorized by law to audit and allow," or "to a court of record other than the Marine Court of said City." Such a tribunal, composed of responsible officers, and having at hand all the means and instruments necessary for the proper, full, and careful exercise of the authority thus confided to them, would not only enjoy the confidence of the tax-payers of New-York, but would be the means of sifting out and clearing away these many legacies of former administrations that embarrass, annoy, and obstruct various departments of our Municipal Government.

The bill with this amendment would, it seemed to me, make ample provision for the ascertainment and payment of all claims having any real merit, and any measure falling short of this will be certain to cause continued agitation and further special appeals to the Legislature, which ought, if possible, to be avoided.

Such were the whole scope and meaning of the proposed laws, and if they failed to receive the sanction of the present Legislature by reason of lack of time for their proper and full consideration, or through ignorance of their intent and purpose, the prediction will be verified that in the experience of the coming Summer their necessity, in the way of good government, will be to all so apparent that among the first laws proposed for the government of the City of New-York in the next session will be similar, if not the same, laws above referred to.

Very respectfully, JAMES A. DEERING.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 3, 1873.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873.

The New-York Times.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

Attorney General WILLIAMS has concluded that "a military commission may be appointed to try such of the Modoc Indians now in custody, as are charged with offenses against the recognized laws of war, and that if upon such trial any are found guilty, they may be subjected to such punishment as those laws require or justify." The murder of Gen. CANBY is classed as such an offense, and the opinion of the Attorney General is based on the assumption of a state of war existing between the United States and the Modocs, although he admits that the relations of the Indian tribes to the Government are difficult to determine. There will doubtless be some dissent from the assumption of Mr. WILLIAMS, but that being granted his reasoning is conclusive. To consider these Indians as prisoners of war seems to us to persist in a policy which has had only mischievous results, and we believe that the idea upon which the peace policy is based would have been better served if they had been turned over to the civil authorities. But the method of the Attorney General secures the desired end of the punishment of the Modoc murderers, and there will not be much disposition to question the means.

It is rather disappointing for newspapers in search of a sensation, but it is true, nevertheless, that the health of New-York was never better than at present. Last week the deaths fell to 486, as against 560 for the corresponding week of last year. The Register of Records persists in calculating the death-rate of the City on the basis of a population of 1,000,000. We think that 980,000 represents the maximum number of people who reside either permanently or temporarily within our City limits. Giving the alarmists the benefit of this supposition, the mortality of last week represents a death-rate equal to 25.7 per 1,000 per annum. We believe that by proper sanitary regulations this figure can be greatly improved on, but it is worse than useless to attempt to reform our sanitary condition by getting up a scare which facts do not justify. Such a course only helps the "HANK" SMITH type of officials to cast discredit on the general demand for cleaner streets and better constructed tenements.

We publish in another column a letter from Assemblyman DEERING, in which he attempts a defense of his course on certain City bills during the late session of the Legislature. On this we have but two comments to make. The first is that we must accept the Controller as a more trustworthy authority in regard to the financial necessities of the City than Mr. DEERING was or is. The so-called "Local Improvement bill" was, in its original shape as drafted by the Finance Department and as passed by the Senate, a measure of nearly "absolute necessity for the City of New-York." As "amended" by the legal agents of the contractor's lobby and as defended by Mr. DEERING, its essential sections were smothered beneath such a load of clauses of indefinite comprehensiveness and of positive danger to the tax-payers, that its total rejection was rendered an evil very much less than its passage would have been. Second, the amendments to the Deficiency bill proposed at the very last moment by Mr. DEERING may, or may not, have been intended for the benefit of Mr. DEERING'S client, E. JONES, the favored stationer of the early days of the Ring. They were certainly not intended to protect the interests of the citizens of New-York, and as these were the clients whom Mr. DEERING was sent to Albany to serve, he will require a somewhat more conclusive apology to get him another brief from that quarter.

A correspondent furnishes, in another column, a sketch of the political career of the Mayor's Tammany nominee for Police Justice—Mr. ALFRED T. ACKERT. Past experience has warned us not to expect anything in the shape of independent action from the Board of Aldermen, unless when some miserable question of petty patronage enters into the qualifications of a nominee. It would possibly be a waste of words, therefore, to ask the pliant majority of the board to reject a candidate for office on grounds of disreputable affiliations and decided personal unfitness for the position to which he has been nominated. Mr. ACKERT is still young, but his record already shows that he has been a renegade Republican, a time-serving Tammany Democrat, one of Judge BARNARD'S cadavers, and an inveterate office-seeker. If this be one of the nominees approved by the Committee of Seventy, the sooner all respectable men disavow their connection with that body the better.

From the statistics furnished the Brewers' Convention lately in session at Cleveland, Ohio, it appears the manufacture of fermented liquors is carried on in every State of the Union. New-York is far ahead in the quantity brewed, having produced, last year, 2,608,505 barrels, out of a total of 8,009,969 barrels for the whole country. This industry, we are further told, employs 14,063 hands, pays $7,459,226 in wages, and yields a produce valued at $67,723,153. These are suggestive figures, and we are not surprised to be next informed that the quantity of beer consumed in the United States is twenty-five quarts per head per annum, while in Northern Germany the consumption is only twenty-one quarts. With these facts before us, joined to the knowledge that the consumption of beer among us increases rapidly from year to year, we can see some substantial ground for the claim which has been often made that lager is fast becoming our national beverage. That the brewing interest is more than twice as heavy as that of the distillers is a fact as pleasant as it is important.

As we supposed would be the case, the Professional Criminals' act meets with stout resistance from the outlaws, and is not entirely unquestioned by the courts. In the particular case before Judge FANCHER the facts upon which the conviction was obtained were as conclusive as they are likely to be in any instance, yet the indications are it will be determined the prisoner was wrongfully convicted, because of the insufficiency of the evidence. If this decision is rendered it will afford the police an excuse to desist from the use of the law, and our criminals will become more bold and dangerous than ever because of the failure of this last effort against them. It is therefore necessary to again urge that the efficacy of the law is as much in the arrest as the conviction of these marauders. It is, in fact, the chief purpose of the statute to give the police the power of hurrying these offenders out of the City by frequent and summary arrests. Whether convictions are secured is not of more consequence than that the outlaws shall be taken into custody whenever and wherever seen. To this extent the power conferred by the law is clear, and it should be used with the utmost rigor.

Assuming that the statements made by Chief DAMRELL and others at the inquiry of the underwriters as to the condition of the Boston Fire Department, are correct, the wonder is not that the City is so often devastated by fire, but that it has not been totally destroyed. The department is admitted to be inadequately supplied with engines, to be without responsible control, and in many respects lamentably deficient in equipment. The water-mains in many portions of the city are insufficient, the hydrants of various sizes, the engines have no paramount right of way through the streets, and altogether the condition of affairs seems to be about as bad as is possible. The experience of the past year ought to be sufficient to warn Boston to greatly augment and entirely reorganize its fire service, but it is not safe to assume that it will, as Chief DAMRELL mentions almost equally great disasters in the past whose lessons were unheeded. At this distance we can only pity Boston, and rejoice that in the means of fire extinguishment, if in nothing else, we are far ahead of her. If Boston prefers to rebuild the city every few years rather than copy the New-York Fire Department, she is at liberty to do so, but to us it would seem more sensible if she were to pocket her pride and save her property.

Very little investigation was needed to prove the utter falsity of the sensational stories which have been current regarding the death of Capt. HALL and the separation of a portion of the crew of the *Polaris* from the vessel. Secretary ROBESON has reached the end of the inquiry, and it is now certain that the accounts of the affair which first reached the public were substantially correct. While it is impossible to say that this last attempt to unveil the Arctic mysteries has ended in total failure, there is little reason to hope that the world will gain much from it. The *Polaris* may be still afloat, and may possibly return with the knowledge that there is an open polar sea only to have mankind admit that an ocean surrounded by such barriers as must hedge it in is of no practical value. Whether the *Polaris* returns or not, the Government should refuse hereafter to encourage the enthusiasts who desire to penetrate the frozen North. More than enough of heroism and self-sacrifice has been already wasted in those inhospitable regions.

Our Randall's Island Pauper Children.

Miss CARPENTER'S address in All Souls' Church on Thursday evening, with regard to the "Crofton Reform" in the treatment of convicts, was replete with her characteristic good sense, and was listened to by a large and intelligent audience with the utmost attention. We shall have occasion to return to her views on this important reform at some future time. But the portion of her instructive address, which was the most directly practical, was that relating to the management of the pauper children on Randall's Island. Miss CARPENTER stated it as the broad experience of English experts, that the care of young children was not a matter which could be safely trusted to public authorities; that the practice now in England was to trust the reformation of semi-criminal and vagrant children to little associations of individuals, the State paying them for the expense, under the belief that they would accomplish the work much better than public officials. In like manner, it was more and more discovered to be the fact that the "putting out" of pauper children from the almshouses in individual homes was the best mode of improving and educating them. Miss CARPENTER stated that she was surprised and shocked to find large numbers of pauper children on Randall's Island under the charge and tuition of some sixty or eighty pauper assistants and officials. The contrast, too, between the appearance of the children and that of the same class in our industrial schools and reformatories was exceedingly painful. And she invoked earnestly the attention of our philanthropic citizens to this whole matter on Randall's Island, and hoped that, to the credit of our humanity, it would be speedily reformed.

The condition of our pauper children on Randall's Island is, perhaps, not thoroughly known to most of our citizens. There are usually over 1,000 of these unfortunate little waifs in the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities. They are kept in large buildings, which must necessarily be more or less unhealthy for young children; they are cared for, to a certain degree, by pauper assistants; they grow up there under the influence of the pauperism which surrounds them; they are "institution children," and bear the marks of the almshouse more or less distinctly in their face and manner. The expense of their maintenance every year must amount to a very considerable sum.

And yet, such is the peculiar constitution of this country, every one of these pauper children of sound mind and body, has open to it, freely, the best of all asylums and reformatories—the farmer's home—where every one will be welcome, and grow up in habits of industry and independence, and attain any position which the country may offer. While the unions of England are continually transferring their pauper children to individual homes in a country where labor is in excess; while the French authorities, for years, have placed out their illegitimate and pauper children in peasants' families throughout the country with the most marked success, and while Prussia, Norway, and Sweden have adopted this plan everywhere with the best results, still the leading almshouse in America keeps on with the old barbarous system of herding the little paupers in large institutions, though an unlimited demand for children's labor exists in this country.

An association exists in this City, original in its character and machinery, whose great object it is to transplant just such neglected children to good farmers' homes in the Western States. This association, we are credibly informed, has recently offered the Commissioners of Charities and Correction thus to transfer all the pauper children of sound mind and body to carefully-selected homes in various parts of the country, without expense to the board, except in proper clothing of the little ones. Why such a reasonable proffer should not be accepted at once, and with gratitude, we cannot understand. Such a disposition of these little waifs is a thousand times better for the children, less burdensome to the almshouse authorities, and less expensive to the public; it would transmute the growing pauper into an industrious Western producer; it would wipe out the terrible stain of pauperism and stamp the true American independence on each of these children of poverty. But, judging from the past, we do not expect that any such wise disposition of these unfortunate children will be made by the board. The new members do not understand the importance of it, and the bugbear of Roman Catholic influence haunts every one who has anything to do with our public administration. The ignorant priests who frequent the island, and the low Roman Catholics who fill so many of the almshouse positions, are bitterly opposed to the pauper children "going to the West." Though no interference would be made with their religious belief, they dread the light of intelligence and the habit of independent thought which characterize Western communities. They prefer the child to grow up a Roman Catholic pauper to becoming an unsectarian or Protestant Western farmer. We know nothing which will break up this murky cloud of bigotry and ignorance, which surrounds our City poor administration, but some direct action from higher authorities in the State, and we trust, if these neglects and abuses continue in the administration of our City almshouses, and the new board do not seek to reform them, that the State Board of Charities will interfere, and use its legal powers over the City poor-houses, as it will do over those in the country, to lighten the condition of the unhappy pauper children.

Police Riflemen.

As we have already announced, the Creedmore rifle-range will be formally opened on the 21st instant. From that day we trust will be dated the beginning of an impulse which will not cease until this country is provided with such another superb body of marksmen as that which makes England think, with some reason, she is invincible. A marksman is already more than half a soldier—that is to say, he has developed those qualities of quickness, precision, self-reliance, and coolness which are most valuable to the soldier, and without which all the drilling in the world will make but an indifferent imitation. It may fairly be hoped that in a year or two Creedmore will have become as popular among our young men as Wimbledon is across the water, and that we shall soon be called upon to witness the agreeable spectacle of volunteers from all parts of the Union making annual pilgrimages to Long Island, to help to restore the once unsurpassed prestige of the American rifleman.

Whether or not this pleasant vision shall ever be realized depends, in a great measure, on the National Guard of this State, and more especially on the City regiments. Many of the organizations in New-York and Brooklyn have now an honorable reputation for unusual proficiency in drill and the manual of arms. We do not believe they will be backward, when the opportunity is given them, to learn to use their weapons practically as well as to exhibit them on parade. If the young men of the Seventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Regiments take the matter thoroughly and earnestly in hand, the success of the new enterprise is established, and the probability of its becoming a national, instead of a local institution, is almost assured. Whether it is equally necessary that our policemen should become proficient in the art of putting a rifle-bullet into the white, at a range of 500 yards, is perhaps more doubtful. It is said to be the intention, however, of Gen. DURYEE, to arm a corps of patrolmen with breech-loading rifles, and to set them to practicing, at Creedmore.

Now, the police riflemen, we have no doubt, will enjoy their holiday greatly, and the peace of the City may not suffer irremediably from their absence. But suppose they all turn out most accomplished marksmen, what use is to be made of their skill in that direction, or how is it to profit the public? Will they be detailed to pick off adverse editors from the windows of the Mayor's office, or stationed along the line of poor CHARLICK'S railroad, to knock over stray cattle as they come upon the track? Will they be kept in hand as a reserve force against the chance of such another revolution as that which Superintendent MATSELL so well remembers in the palmy days of Mayor WOOD? Or are they designed to put an end to furious driving by dropping such offenders as refuse to stop, with a long shot from the rear?

Unless for some such purposes as these—and really, with perhaps the exception of the first, none seems absolutely essential to the public security—we are at loss to know what good end the proposed innovation will serve sufficient to compensate for the expense and loss of time attending it. The police have one function to fulfill, the militia another. Let us not confound the two. If Gen. DURYEE desires to make a real improvement in the force, let him have his men instructed in the use of the weapons they already carry, and which some of them at least know little how to wield—the club and the revolver. With regard to the former, instruction when not to use it might more accurately set forth the needs of the case. But a little steady pistol-practice would add to the working efficiency of the force much more than any number of holidays spent before the butts of Creedmore.

Hardly a day passes that a policeman is not called upon, or thinks he is called upon, to discharge his revolver at a wild bull, it may be, or a mad dog, or a recalcitrant burglar. And almost every time a policeman's revolver is so discharged some citizen's life is put in jeopardy. It was only last week that two detectives, pursuing an escaped prisoner, and firing after him as he ran through a crowded street at noon, succeeded only in shooting an innocent bystander in the leg. Let Gen. DURYEE leave the rifles to the militiamen at present, until at least his men can manage their present supply of fire-arms. When an average patrolman can hit an average bull, let us say, at ten paces, without risk of hitting a casual spectator, it will be time to think of supplying him with a breech-loading rifle, or a *mitrailleuse*, or a section of light artillery, as his skill may justify, and the martial tastes of the Commissioners may incline.

A Wholesale Forger.

Novelists often find that the characters and incidents in their books to which most exception is taken on the score of improbability, are precisely those they have drawn from real life. If DICKENS were living, he would find in a late event in England, the justification of a personage in *Little Dorrit*, who seems not so much improbable as overdrawn. Mr. Merdle is a capitalist, at the shrine of whose success all the world bows down. His name is first in every board of directors, he is President of half a hundred banks and railways; his nod controls the market. Fashion crowds his levees, and great men elbow one another in his anteroom. In the midst of all this splendor and renown, he goes off quietly one evening, and, after poisoning himself, cuts his throat in a public bath to make sure, and then it is discovered that the great capitalist is simply the greatest thief and forger that ever lived.

It is the suicide that lends to this picture just the lurid tinge of stage effect which tries our credulity. To say that great capitalists of this sort never do turn out thieves and forgers would be to shut our eyes to the records of a dozen *causes célèbres* in this country and in England during the last decade. But these financiers, somehow, very rarely cut their throats, preferring greatly to perform that operation on their sticks whenever it is feasible. Mr. JOHN HENRY SKYRME, however, of Ross, in Herefordshire, is not of these. Having closely imitated the tactics of Merdle during his short but industrious life, in the manner of his death he has not been divided from him. Mr. SKYRME, we are told, was a solicitor in extensive practice and excellent repute. Though believed to be in receipt of a large income, he lived modestly with a young wife, and was universally looked up to and sought after in the society of the place. His credit, we are further informed, was good to any amount, which may the more readily be believed when we add that, after his death, his bank account was found to be overdrawn to the amount of £20,000. He was a large landed proprietor, having, besides many houses in and about Ross, an estate called Court St. Lawrence. People from all the country round brought him their money to invest, and his opinion made or marred a nascent speculation. Add to this that Mr. SKYRME was the most open-handed, frank, and cordial of solicitors, and it is not to be wondered that when he died suddenly of apoplexy, as was supposed, the whole neighborhood went into mourning, the shops were closed on the day of his funeral, and all the great people of the place followed his remains to the grave.

A very brief period, however, sufficed not exactly to put an end to the fermentation, but decidedly to alter its direction. It came out then that like Mr. Merdle, Mr. SKYRME'S financial ability had consisted simply in embezzling every farthing intrusted to him, and forging with great vigor and assiduity all the while. One lady who had bought and paid him for a house, which he represented to be his, finds now that it belongs to another man, and that her title-deeds are fictitious. A gentleman who confided to him several thousands of pounds to place on mortgage, has only to show for his money a remarkably well-executed and very ingenious set of deeds, representing castles in Spain. Most marvelous of all—and this shows at once the extent of the confidence reposed in him, and the measure of his astuteness—he had passed off his sham mortgages even on his fellow-attorneys. Indeed, this worthy gentleman's taste for fictitious conveyances seems to have amounted fairly to a passion. The whole town of Ross is flooded with them, and one can imagine their enterprising manufacturer chuckling to himself with a grim humor, as he reflected on the confusion and dismay he was about to leave behind him.

With an operator of this energy and talent, it is perhaps unnecessary to say that he swindled all the tradesmen in the place, and ruined outright not a few of them. Indeed, there is said to be scarcely a family in Ross which is not the poorer for his skill. And now, it is shrewdly suspected that, finding himself on the eve of an explosion, the honest solicitor completed the parallel we have spoken of, by quietly poisoning himself, and leaving his creditors to get out of the mess as best they might. Perhaps it was the best investment he could make for himself under the circumstances, but one cannot help regretting that such an ornament to its society should have been lost to Botany Bay.

Tigers and Cobras.

Two papers—one the official report of Mr. GRANT DUFF, and the other, read a few days ago by Capt. ROGERS, before the London Society of Arts—give figures touching the loss of life in India through the assaults of wild beasts and venomous snakes, that are positively startling. It appears from these authorities that in 1871, the total number of deaths caused by these creatures was no less than 18,078. The record in 1869 was 14,599, so that in spite of the decrease in the number of noxious animals we are accustomed to observe with the approach and contact of civilized man, the list of victims was lengthened during these two years in a terrible manner. In fact, the mortality from this cause appears to exceed that of all the wars carried on in or near the East Indies, and the beasts and snakes seem to kill more men than the men kill of each other.

Some particular individuals among the wild animals acquire special fame for their horrible exploits and long-continued impunity. Capt. ROGERS describes one tigress in the Central Provinces as specially prominent in this way. She caused, he says, the destruction of thirteen villages, and 250 square miles of country were thrown by her out of cultivation. Another tigress in 1869 killed 127 people, and actually stopped a public high road for many weeks, the inhabitants not daring to travel by it. In 1868 a panther, in broad daylight, broke into the town of Chicola, and came within 100 yards of the jail, attacking everybody he saw. He was killed, but he bit one man to death, and desperately wounded three others, before he succumbed. The magistrates of the various departments are constantly reporting the ravages of the tigers and panthers who destroy not only human beings, but immense numbers of cattle. It appears that the increase of human population only brings increased mortality from this cause, the wild beasts losing no whit of their boldness with the advance of man, but rather acquiring fresh audacity and bloodthirstiness. The serpents, too, apparently dispute the ground inch by inch, and even invade houses in the most populous districts. Soldiers are constantly attacked in their cantonments by the cobra di capella, the bite of which venomous reptile is almost certain to be fatal, although, according to Dr. BUHLER, who has had wide experience, the poison may be successfully combated by alcohol if taken in time.

When the ravages of these fearful pests are considered, as exemplified by the trustworthy accounts of Mr. GRANT DUFF and Capt. ROGERS, the sportsmen who go out to slaughter them by the hundred rise above the character of mere pleasure-seekers and become real benefactors of their kind. When nearly 20,000 persons are thus meeting yearly so terrible a death, it becomes important, indeed, to devise comprehensive means for battling with this fierce and remorseless enemy such as private individuals, however adroit and enterprising, can hardly command. We suppose the whole Russian expedition to Khiva will hardly exceed 20,000 men; and hence, were the entire force to be absolutely blotted out, the loss of life would not exceed what is yearly inflicted, in India, by tigers and cobras. It is a curious fact that the immense improvement in fire-arms does not seem to cut down the number of catastrophes from these causes. Even breech-loaders, revolvers, and rifles that kill at a thousand yards, appear to have no special destructiveness for these wild despots of the plain and the jungle, from whom the only ultimate security must obviously consist in extermination.

"Gents'" Cabins.

The ferry-boats which ply between this City and Brooklyn have been for years past the occasion of a desperate domestic feud, which, raging intermittently in many households, and disturbing the harmony of countless breakfast and tea tables, breaks out at intervals with renewed ferocity in the common battle-fields of the Press. As the reader knows, these boats are furnished with, or, more accurately, consist chiefly of two cabins, on which distinctive labels indicate that one is for "ladies" and the other for "gents." Apparently the original design of this arrangement was that the ladies should have full possession of their cabin, while the gents were restricted to theirs. In course of time, however, the gents, after the manner of their kind, with various defilements of rank tobacco-smoke and copious spittle, made their cabins so repulsive and uncomfortable that gentlemen declined to enter there at all, and besook themselves bodily to the ladies' side. Many of the more decent gents also followed their example, and at once made themselves at home by seizing upon all the sitting accommodations, so that when the boats are at all crowded, which they are frequently during the day, ladies, in their own cabin, are very often compelled to stand.

This the fair passengers complain of as a great hardship, and, indeed, it looks very much like it. In the cars or stages the giving up of a seat to a woman is an act of gallantry for which she may be grateful, but the omission of which she has no right to resent. But on the ferry-boats the case is different. There, say these fair complainants, in the ladies' cabin the seats are clearly theirs by prior right and distinctive assignment, and every man who retains a seat in that sacred precinct while a woman stands, is not only a brute but an usurper. On the other hand the sitting ones retort that the gents' cabin being rendered unfit for human habitation there is, practically, for all decent passengers but one cabin where the code of the cars must prevail, and first come be first served or seated. Hence untold ire and vexation; frowns distorting the beauty of many pretty faces, and resentment disturbing the repose of many gentle bosoms.

Yet by the simplest of expedients the great strife may be ended and peace reign once more in agitated Brooklyn households. It is merely to take down the mendacious and troublesome labels, to make both cabins fit for ladies to enter, and to banish the gents with their cheap tobacco and their dirty habits to the open portions of the boat. Five minutes is not a long while for a man to restrain himself from an indulgence which discomforts hundreds of his fellows, but if he must smoke and irrigate his vicinity with tobacco-juice, it is better for his own health and that of his neighbors to indulge in these diversions in the open air. Will the Union Ferry Company take the hint?

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

The City Theatres.

Mr. Fechter acted the "Corsican Brothers" on Monday at the Grand Opera-house. The piece has not proved so attractive as was expected. To-morrow, *Ruy Blas*, the first character in which Mr. Fechter was seen here, and one of the best he plays, will be brought forward. No one has ever played the hero of Victor Hugo's drama in New-York in a manner to compare with this artist. His last scene is especially superb, and we recommend all theatre-goers who have not yet seen it, by no means to miss this opportunity....On Tuesday, Mr. Boucicault's new play, called "Mora," was seen at Wallack's. Our impressions were recorded on the following morning. The drama betrays haste and carelessness, and the author ought not, out of regard to his own reputation—to say nothing of that of the theatre—to have suffered it, in its present shape, to be acted there. It is said that Mr. Boucicault is hard at work at a fresh piece which will be offered as a substitute. The houses here have been very good....At Booth's the "last nights" of Miss Neilson as *Amy Robsart* still attract the public, but the play is to be changed on Friday for "As You Like It."....The benefit for the Foundling Asylum of New-York takes place next Thursday at the Academy of Music, under the charge of Mr. Augustin Daly. Mr. Fechter, Miss Agnes Ethel, Mr. Sothern, Miss Neilson, Mr. Fox, Bryant's Minstrels, and the Ninth Regiment Band are among the attractions. A sale of choice seats will be made at auction at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. We trust play-goers will give liberal attention to this most deserving object, and are glad to say that the arrangements are of an excellent and attractive character. Mr. G. L. Fox last evening closed his engagement at the Olympic Theatre. To-morrow, and until further notice, the representations at this house are to be supplied by the Coleman Sisters, who will act in a drama called "Driven from Home."....A change of programme (comedy being added to pantomime) is promised for to-morrow at Niblo's Theatre, and on to-morrow week the variety-piece now acted will make way for a drama intended to reintroduce to the public Mr. "Gus" Phillips, a dialect comedian....At the Union-square Theatre "Fernande" is to be given throughout this week....Mr. Mayo by night and Mr. Eddy by day will entertain the frequenters of Wood's Museum until further notice.

Home Gossip.

M. Henri Wieniawski, the distinguished violinist, departed for California last evening.....Mr. Sothern is to play in Newark on Monday....Mr. Dominick Murray was at the Theatre Royal in Montreal.....The Vokes Family remain at the Boston Theatre, and representations of "Micawber," with Messrs. J. T. Raymond and F. F. Mackay, are promised, in addition to their performances....Mr. J. B. Booth has returned from Europe.....The annual meeting of the Handel and Haydn Society was held in Boston on June 2, Mr. Loring B. Barnes, the President, in the chair. Mr. G. W. Palmer, Treasurer of the society, presented the annual report. It showed the receipts during the year to have been $6,736 76, and expenditures $6,725, leaving a balance of $11 76. The report, with that of the trustees, subsequently submitted, was adopted. The report showed the amount of the permanent fund to be $10,053 79. The President presented a report which set forth, among other facts, that no additions to the chorus had been made during the season, a circumstance which had never before occurred in any previous year since the formation of the society. With a choral force numbering not less than 650 voices, it was decided by the Board of Directors at the commencement of the season to exclude all applicants, however valuable they might be; and as a large number of members were suspended for non-attendance upon rehearsals previous to the Christmas performance, the society, in no one instance during the past season, appeared before the public with a greater number than 500 voices. The success of the New-York performances is dwelt upon with much warmth by the report.

Foreign Affairs.

Mme. Nilsson's representations in London continue. Of the latest the *Daily Telegraph* says: Mme. Nilsson, who made her third appearance on Tuesday, could have chosen no better part than that of *Violetta*, (in "La Traviata,") in which to show how completely she has abandoned the undue striving for dramatic effect which marked her performances last season. It is not given to everybody to be wise in time, nor has everybody the moral courage to give up a course once entered upon. In these respects Mme. Nilsson is doubly fortunate. She has showed timely wisdom, and has gone back, almost at a step, to the point where she diverged from a fair and pleasant course. We congratulate her upon the *Violetta* presented last Tuesday. It was the *Violetta*, as to its main features, which charmed London opera-goers on the night of her début. That is to say, it was marked by refinement, grace, and pathos, to a degree out of keeping, no doubt, with such a character as Dumas' heroine; but which, nevertheless, is absolutely necessary, if the character is to appear and not vanish. Mme. Nilsson was perfectly conscious from the overflowing sympathies of the audience at the first, and excelled those word and tone pictures of the most sentimental and grave, till the crowning touch was consummated. Dramatically (contrary however to perfectly natural, Mme. Nilsson was not less effective vocally, because she had been endowed with good judgment. Her accompanying tones added unctuous pathos to the feeling which abounds in Verdi's music, to that our ear and eye together received a flowing and consistent impression. The crowded house was delighted with Mme. Nilsson's performance, and lost no opportunity of applause.....The *Lancet* of May 24 says: Mme. Patti narrowly escaped a serious accident on the evening of Monday last, at the Royal Italian Opera. The performance was "Dinorah," in which at the close of the second act the heroine is supposed to cross a bridge which breaks down. In stage hangings the part is "doubled," and the drop is made by a super disguised as Dinorah. A good deal of shaking room is given and Mme. Patti, making room for others, leant against a screen, which gave way, and her right foot slipped through a small gap in the platform nearly up to the hip-joint. She fell backwards, and it was some seconds before she could be extricated. She was carried in a state of insensibility to her rooms where she was seen by Mr. Lennox Browne, in professional attendance on the stage. Though somewhat severely bruised and shaken, Mme. Patti had sustained no serious injury, and, with characteristic courage, as soon as she came to herself she dressed for the next act, and begged that the accident might pass unnoticed. She played the part to the close of the opera with her accustomed animation and effect, and none could have guessed that the fair *Dinorah's* recovery from her swoon after her rescue by Hoel had received so realistic an interpretation behind the scenes.....A committee of influential English gentlemen, among whom we note the name of Sir Julius Benedict, has been formed with a view to raising a fund for the relief of the family of the late Signor Guglielmo, who will be remembered as the composer of the "Lover and the Bird," "Bring me the Rose Again," and other popular songs of the better class. An account has been opened at the Temple Bar Branch of the London and Westminster Bank, under the title of the "Guglielmo Fund".....In a recent auction sale in London, the copyrights of Hutton's well-known song, "Simon the Cellarer," produced the large sum of £400, the purchaser being Mr. J. Williams, of Cheapside.....An unpublished "Ode to Joy," said to be by Haydn, has been discovered at Leipsic. Musicians who have heard the work are, however, very doubtful of its authenticity. .....Wagner is writing a new opera in the same style as "Tannhäuser and Lohengrin." It is founded on Meistersinger poem of Hartmann Wallenrod. A French actor, named Pochetti, after twenty-seven years' service at St. Petersburg, has just left the Théâtre Michel, where he was highly appreciated.....The *American Register*, of May 17, contains the following remarks: The scheme put forth by M. Offenbach in connection with the Gaiété Theatre brings to mind forcibly that which proved so ruinous to the New-York Academy of Music. It will be remembered that when the subscribers to the latter enterprise secured to themselves by deed the right to the best seats in the house, the New-York Press reminded the world on the forty of such a proceeding. Inasmuch as it would deter the general public from giving a very cordial support. The result fairly bore out the prediction. The Academy has never been profitable, either to the interests of the stockholders or to those of art. Under its proprietary regulations every artiste who has taken either a brief or an extended lease of it has lost money, and for some years past opera has only had spasmodic revivals within its walls. If M. Offenbach succeeds with his scheme for placing the Gaiété in the hands of a *société en commandite*, that theatre will be condemned to just such a career as that of the establishment to which we have referred. Let us examine the features of his project. He proposes an emission of 500 shares of 1,000 francs each, the amount thus raised—500,000 francs—constituting the social capital of the enterprise. Each share gives a right, 1st, to interest at six per cent. per annum on the capital embarked, and payable every six months from the date of the definitive constitution of the society; 2d, to an equal share in the *fonds social*, and to a proportional share in the profits. Every holder of ten shares is to have a gratuitous entrance to the theatre, and to have a right to two numbered orchestra or balcony seats for each first representation. The holder of fifty shares is equally entitled to a gratuitous entrance, and to a numbered place for each first representation. The first hundred subscribers of a share of a thousand francs are to be entitled to a numbered place at each second representation. The next hundred subscribers of a share of a thousand francs are to be entitled to a numbered place for every third representation. On the net profits 6 per cent. on the social capital is to be paid to the shareholders as interest on their money, and 10 per cent. of the surplus is to be allocated for a reserve fund. The profits in excess of these arrangements are to be distributed as follows: One-fifth for the direction and four-fifths for the shareholders. It must be admitted that the project, so far as M. Offenbach is concerned, shows full faith in its success. He is to touch nothing until a fair interest is paid on the capital invested. But in making all due allowance for this evidence of good faith, we must be permitted to say that we are very skeptical as to the results. We cannot appreciate the merits of any plan for raising funds for a theatrical enterprise which mortgages in advance the nightly receipts of the house upon which its permanent prosperity after all depends.

Abraham Lincoln's Duel—A Forgotten Incident.

From the Baltimore American, June 7.

Strangely enough, the murder of Mansfield T. Walworth by his son recalls the story of Abraham Lincoln's duel. The mother of Frank Walworth is the daughter of Col. John J. Hardin, who saved Mr. Lincoln from the remorse which would have overshadowed his life if he had killed Gen. Shields. Col. Hardin was a prominent Whig politician, and was esteemed "the bravest man in Illinois." He was killed at the battle of Buena Vista, and in his death fairly earned the distinction which his admirer friends had given him while living. Mr. Lincoln was his intimate friend, and both men were gifted with a large sense of humor which they turned to good account.

The hostile meeting between Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Shields was brought about in this way: A witty young lady wrote a communication for one of the Springfield papers, in which there were several passages which the General was pleased to consider as personally offensive. He forthwith went to the newspaper office and demanded the name of the correspondent, and, this being refused, he gave the editor three days in which to make up his mind, either to refer him to the writer, or to take a whipping himself. The poor man was greatly distressed. He did not like to be guilty of the ungallant act of betraying his lady correspondent, and he did not care to have a fight with Gen. Shields, who was a much stronger man. In this dilemma he came to Mr. Lincoln and told him of his trouble. The lawyer took the matter into consideration, but he could think of no stratagem for the relief of his friend. At last he said to him, "Wait, Shields comes around with his club, tell him that Abe Lincoln wrote that letter." The editor acted upon the suggestion, and when the irate politician appeared, ready to carry his threat into execution, he was politely requested to call upon Abraham Lincoln for satisfaction.

This put a new face on the matter. Gen. Shields knew better than to come fooling about Mr. Lincoln with his cane. He was at that time a great, long-armed, muscular fellow, good-natured, but resolute, and, were the occasion demanded, he could deal such blows with his fists as made his antagonists think that rail-splitting was his pastime. But after all his threatening and bluster, Gen. Shields could not back out without submitting himself to the ridicule of his townsmen, so he concluded to challenge Mr. Lincoln. The challenge was accepted, but, to the great dismay of the challenger, Abraham named long swords as the weapons. He had no skill in the use of the sword, but with his tremendous reach of arm and great muscular strength he would have cut off Gen. Shields' head before he got himself into position for one of his scientific thrusts.

The time and place of meeting were agreed upon. Mr. Lincoln went to the ground early with his second, and, there being some misgivings in the plat selected for the fight, he set to work to clear them away with a hatchet. While he was engaged at this other gentlemen came on the field, and they were so struck with the ludicrous scene that they could not refrain from laughter. Just then Col. Hardin appeared, and, appreciating the humorous situation, he appealed to both parties not to make fools of themselves with such effect that they went home without fighting. Mr. Lincoln often said afterward that his participation in this affair was the meanest act of his life.

Col. Hardin, although a peacemaker on this occasion, was a man of great courage and most chivalrous bearing. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was put in command of the First Illinois Volunteers, and died on the battle-field of Buena Vista, as already stated.

Arrival of Steamers at Halifax—Wreck of an American Schooner.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7.—The steamer Alhambra, from Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, arrived this morning with a large number of passengers, and will proceed to Boston this afternoon. Her Britain Majesty's ship Charub arrived at St. John on Thursday. The steamer Delta arrived this morning from Bermuda. The steamer Lady Head arrived from Cape Sable this morning. She reports that the American fishing schooner Laura B. Buchan was wrecked on the south side of the island May 28. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The crew were taken off from the island next day by Captain Martin, of the American fishing schooner James Chandler.

FRANCE.

The Great Change—Popular Sentiment—Metropolitan Scenes—Thiers' Speeches and the Assembly's Action.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 26, 1873.

The transformation in the Government, the leading details of which have been already sent you by telegraph, has been operated without difficulty or disorder. In no case, I believe, has there been any attempt to disturb the peace. Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, now occupies the Prefecture at Versailles, and issues proclamations to the nation as President of the Republic, while M. Thiers has once mo re become a simple Deputy, officially recognized only as "the gentleman from Paris." Jules Ferry and Ernest Picard have followed the fortunes of their chief; M. Calmon has resigned the Prefecture of the Seine; a new Ministry has been formed, and the *Bien Public* is in despair. Many more important changes have to take place within the next few days. Yet, so far as I have heard, there is a very general feeling of satisfaction among all classes of the population. Although the agitation has been great during this important period, it has been confined almost exclusively to political and parliamentary circles.

THE POPULAR SENTIMENT.

The complete indifference of the people has been one of the most remarkable features of this crisis. Under the Provisional Republic the people have had a great many necessary and unnecessary burdens to bear; life has been hard and wearisome, and its cares have weighed heavily upon the public spirit. Soul-depressing poverty has entered thousands of homes where it was scarcely known before. Faithful to the policy of the school in which he was reared, and to the traditions of Louis-Philippe's reign, the *petit bourgeois* has given his entire attention to the amelioration of the shop-keeping and trading classes and neglected the *ouvriers* who had been specially petted and patronized under Cæsar's much-abused rule. Two years of such a policy has so completely alienated the hearts of working men that scarcely an honest laborer is found to lament the fall of one so recently hailed as the "Savior of France." Weary, perhaps, of political quarrels and demonstrations, or careless as to the fate of a fraternity who has never been regarded as the friend of the laboring poor, the people made no attempt to sustain the government of M. Thiers, or to protest against this decided action of the Assembly.

AN HISTORICAL DATE.

Forty years have passed since 220 Deputies took a step of this kind, and the circumstances of the two cases are in many respects alike. M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire was not wrong when he said that the week just past would become historical. History, indeed, has been made with marvelous rapidity. A most decided *coup d'état* has been successfully accomplished, and a new date has taken its place in the annals of France, for the *vingt-quatre Mai* has entered the records beside the *quatre-Septembre*, the *deux-Decembre*, and "the days of June." During the short space of time which has elapsed since I wrote you last, a number of prominent actors have been swept from the stage; the scenes have been entirely shifted, and a new set is playing in the curious historical drama now being presented to the world.

SCENES IN THE CAPITAL.

And while these grave events have been transpiring the aspect of Paris has been most interesting to the stranger. At no previous period in its history was the city so tranquil in a similar moment of excitement. The tumultuous and uncertain faubourgs have shown no disposition to revolt; the students' quarter has not given rise to a single seditious cry; and on the agitated and densely crowded boulevards there has been no open expression of popular indignation, no manifestation which called for the violent interposition of the police. The new government was inaugurated without a public protest of any kind, and, as if to impress the beneficent nature of the change more deeply upon the hearts of the people, its first day of life dawned fair and beautiful, bringing welcome sunshine and the first real May day of the season, after weeks of chilly wind and storm and gloom. While the contest between the Government and the majority was in progress, many efforts were made to get up some public excitement in favor of the former. For once, however, the *ouvriers* did not respond to such appeals. On Friday night, after the opening passage between the Duc de Broglie and M. Dufaure, a considerable crowd gathered at the Station St. Lasare, but probably in no hostile spirit, to await the arrival of the Deputies' train. If any hostile demonstration was contemplated it was defeated by the forethought of the railway officials, for the train was switched off before entering the station, and the Deputies had descended in the Rue Amsterdam before the manœuvre was seen. Up to 11 o'clock the long hall was filled with curious spectators, and as the last train came in there was a rush upon the passengers, and a thousand eager inquiries for news. Standing upon the outskirts of the crowd, one man alone tried to start a round of cheers for the President, and very possibly his "*Vive Thiers!*" might have been carried along the line if his "*A bas l'Assemblée*," had not followed it so closely, and brought him into immediate disgrace. The crowd quietly dispersed when told that there had been no night session, and that Thiers was to speak at 10 o'clock on the morrow. On the boulevards there was no unusual agitation. The cafés were tolerably well patronized, but rain had fallen during the day, and the evening air was chilly, and the pavements wet and nasty. It was not until Saturday evening that the boulevards began to show extraordinary animation.

THIERS' MORNING SPEECH.

The later evening papers gave condensed reports of the President's morning speech. After taking to himself the glory of all that has been done for two years past, and after painting his own portrait in most flattering terms, M. Thiers had repeated [M. Dufaure's assertion] that the Government could not pretend to guarantee public order and tranquility unless the Republic was immediately voted by the Chamber. The criticisms upon this *maladresse* were sharp and disrespectful. The boldness of M. Thiers, and the absence of caution on the part of the Government, show the confidence felt by them of winning the day. Up to this time a menace to resign had always succeeded in breaking up factions and coalitions, and so confident was the President of victory that he told M. Dufaure not to manage his sarcastic abilities and to make a sharp and bitter attack upon the signers of the interpellation. Scornfully referring to the defection of forty-five members of the Left, to which the Duc de Broglie had referred, M. Dufaure addressed the Duke personally, and boasted that the Government had been more than compensated by the number of deserters from among his own friends and supporters. M. Thiers said that he was engaged in a course which the old Duc de Broglie would never have sanctioned, using much stronger terms than I have given, and closed by taunting the majority with being patronized and duped by the Empire. The Assembly was in a tumult at these words, the Right bounding with rage, and under the impression which they produced the vote of blame could have been passed at once, had the law allowed its presentation.

A SPECIAL SESSION.

According to the rule established last session the *stance* closes after the President has been heard, and is not resumed until the following day unless a special vote orders otherwise. Incensed at the President's manner, and deeply outraged at the insolence of his closing words, the Assembly voted for another *stance* a few hours later in the day, and after a short but angry discussion the vote of blame was carried without delay. M. Dufaure entered the tribune to announce the resignation of the Ministers, and at the same time handed in a letter of resignation previously written by M. Thiers, and with which he had previously menaced the Chamber in case a vote against his Ministry should be carried. So great was his confidence in his power to manage the Right, "the party of the Dukes," as he contemptuously calls it, that he at first refused to accept any vote which did not embrace a satisfactory expression of confidence in him and his Cabinet, but almost at the last moment he was reluctantly induced to accept a simple order of the day.

THIERS' RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Just at that moment M. Casimir Périer entered, after having sent a dispatch to all the Prefects in France and Algeria to say that the President's speech had produced a very profound impression, that the backbone of the opposition was broken, and that the victory of the Government was certain. He arrived in time to see a resolution to refuse to accept the President's resignation voted down by a considerable majority. An effort to obtain an adjournment was unsuccessful, and the member who presented it had the unhappy idea to refer to the resignation of Victor Hugo, which was laid over for a day. "To be compared to Victor Hugo," cried the Marquis de Castellane, "was the only thing lacking to the reputation of M. Thiers." The resignation was accepted, and the name of Marshal MacMahon was presented. The entire Left and Left-Centre abstained from voting; 329 ballots were cast—390 for MacMahon, one for M. Grévy, and one blank vote. Meantime, M. Buffet had endeavored to say some kindly words for M. Thiers, but the Left refused to hear him. M. Langlois cried that it would be an insult to speak a word of regret, and after numerous attempts the speaker ceased his efforts.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

In company with a delegation from the Chamber, M. Buffet went to announce the news to the Marshal. M. de Goulard occupying the chair for the moment, and, during the half hour which elapsed, the Chamber was a scene of wild commotion, of triumph on the part of the Right, of despair upon the Left. Up to the last it was supposed that Gen. Changarnier was the candidate of the Right, and the secret of MacMahon's acceptance had been well kept. By this I mean the acceptance of his candidacy by the party, for the Marshal is an Imperialist at heart, and hence subject to Legitimist and Orleanist suspicion. Besides, he had refused to enter into any agreement, to give any pledges, or even to discuss the matter, so long as M. Thiers remained in power. He was talking with the ex-President when the committee called upon him, and the accounts of this interview differ widely. On one side it is said that M. Thiers urgently advised him not to accept the burden of power thus placed at his disposal; on the other it is averred that he spoke in sarcastic terms and, by implication at least, accused the Marshal of ingratitude. Half an hour elapsed before M. Buffet returned to the Chamber to announce that after no little hesitation the Marshal had accepted the honors offered him by the majority of the Sovereign Assembly. One detail is worth recording, for it shows a disposition on the part of the newly elected President which promises well for parliamentary government in France. It is said that before accepting he received the assurance that existing institutions were not to be changed unless by a vote of the nation, and that the Republic was to be maintained until the people decided upon some definite form of government. He then added that he would obey the wishes of the majority, "but, gentlemen," the Marshal continues, "if that majority should change, I should still feel bound to obey the wishes of the majority according to parliamentary traditions."

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

When this news reached Paris, the excitement grew to fever heat. A large crowd again gathered at the Station St. Lazare, where a cordon of police was there on duty, and before the arrival of the train, the Colonel in command at the nearest caserne brought out his men to aid the gendarmes, if necessary. But there was not a sign of hostility or a single cry to which exception could be taken. Now and then there was a cry of "Vive Thiers," quickly drowned by cries of "Vive la France," and in one or two instances only were there audible shouts of "Down with the Assembly." In the Faubourg St. Antoine there was not a ripple of excitement, and the ordinary affairs of life went on as peacefully as ever. The Quartier Latin was agitated, but there was no disturbance of the peace. Toward 8 o'clock the students gathered about the Rue des Ecoles, where an attempt was made to chaunt something or other to the air of the "Lampions," but on the appearance of the police, the bands separated, marched in groups down the Boulevard St. Michel, singing songs of no political significance, and trooping along with strongly cadenced step to join the throngs upon the boulevards. As I met them crossing the Seine, they were howling a rather rude and *décolletie chanson d'amour*, long time in vogue in the beer-halls and concert-gardens. It was evident from their gay humor that the students intended to make no demonstration, and after a hurried drive to the Luxembourg Garden and through the Faubourg St. Germain, where all was as quiet as heart could wish, I returned to the boulevards to witness the great spectacular scene of the day. From the Madelaine to the Porte Saint Martin the sidewalks were densely thronged on both sides of the way. From the Chaussée d'Antin to Montmartre circulation was almost impeded, and for hours it was almost impossible to pass a block without pushing and crowding in order to force a way. The rush for the journals as they appeared invariably set these compact crowds in motion, and every copy brought to the kiosque was seized in an instant and the money thrown at random into the stand. Edition after edition was sent out, but each disappeared with the same rapidity, and by 10 o'clock the crowd seized the papers upon the porters' heads, throwing money into his hands or upon the floor of the nearest kiosque. About the Rue Laffite circulation was entirely stopped, and at *la petite bourse* the frantic cries of the brokers attracted a throng which extended far into the street, and stopped the passage of vehicles. There was a moment of disorder, a Babel of voices as the cabmen shouted their *argot* to each other, and the next a squadron of cuirassiers came sweeping down the street, with sabres drawn, their polished armor reflecting the street-lamps on every side, and the clanking of their steel accoutrements drawing the attention of the crowd. There was a good-natured laugh as the significance of this sudden change was understood, and one stentorian voice cried that these putty soldiers could go to bed, as there would be no disturbance in Paris that night. "Eighty seven-ten," "87 10," echoed the *boursiers* from the corner, and the sergents de ville joined in the general harmony with their characteristic *Circulez, Messieurs, circulez, s'il vous plait, circulez*. The good humor of the crowd was particularly striking. There was absolute gayety in every direction, and an entire absence of that ferocious revolutionary spirit which has hitherto marked such changes in government. Toward midnight the crowd was still dense and compact. As the cafés closed a few men near the Passage Jouffroy began to shout "Vive Thiers," but this was soon changed to a variety of cries, among which the *à Berlin* of ante-bellum days was very clearly heard. Up to 3 o'clock the boulevards were still thronged, but were rapidly thinning. Those interested in the future Ministry were hanging about the track of in-coming carriages in order to get the names. Late in the night I drove to Versailles and heard the probable composition, as near as it was then known, and on getting back in the small hours of the morning was greatly surprised to see the animation which still reigned upon the boulevards. The scenes of yesterday were also interesting. The races at Chantilly, where Bofard won the French Derby, took away a large number of people, yet the Bois de Boulougne was unusually smiling, and the crush of carriages so great that there was an unbroken line, going at a walk, from the Champs Elysées to the head of the lake.

ASHBY.

M. Thiers' Pre-Resignation Speech.

On May 24, the sitting of the National Assembly commenced at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. M. Thiers ascended the tribune and said:

M. THIERS' REMARKS.

If any one ought to give explanations to this Assembly and to the nation respecting the policy which was so attacked yesterday, it is certainly myself, for if I am not alone responsible, (and I am not,) I cannot refuse to the colleagues who have, with me, devoted themselves to the same task a responsibility which attests their influence. If I am not solely responsible, the principal culprit, if there be any culprit—I say it before the Chamber and the country—it is I. ("*Très-bien*" from the Left.) I was right when, some months since before the Commission of Thirty, I discussed the question whether the President of the Republic ought to intervene in the discussions upon interpellations. I repeat that upon this solemn occasion I consider as directed specially against myself the attack to which I am about to reply, and, although in my opinion it would have been more wise and more patriotic to wait during another five weeks, for within that period the foreigner will have evacuated our territory, I have not hesitated to accept the challenge of my adversaries, but I cannot accept a position which is not my own. We have been ministers endeavoring to retain power up to the last moment, and I do not blame them for it is a legitimate ambition for men to seek the triumph of a cause to which they are devoted. Such is not my position. I am not a Minister who has sought power under ordinary circumstances, and who desires to prolong his possession of it. I was called to power in the gravest circumstances that have occurred in our history. I did not seek it. I was alarmed at it. It was on my part an act of devotion to accept it. I exercise it in bitterness of spirit. I still retain it for this discussion. But understand well, it is I to whom your verdict will apply, and not only to the Ministers who have loyally seconded me. I will explain the course we have pursued with all the frankness which we owe to one another. [Applause from the Left.] The policy which was yesterday described as a double-faced policy, addressing itself now to one side and now to another, giving words and not deeds—that is a policy we have not selected; it was imposed upon us by the nature of things. Our merit consists in having obeyed that necessity. Think of what was the position of the country when we accepted power. The country was invaded by the foreigner in the North, by the democracy in the South; it was without a Government, without finances, without an army.

PARTIES.

And the greatest of our misfortunes was our divisions. It was necessary to form a government from mutually opposing parties. Just consider what are the divisions among yourselves. Do you think that governments is an easy thing in such times? Allow me to point out your position, which is not in the same proportion in the country as here. [Applause from the Left.] There is, in the first place, a great division, which would suffice to make it difficult; some Wish for a monarchy, some for a republic. However, in a country like France, where monarchy has existed during centuries of glory and of prosperity, it did not retain faithful adherents. I am far from blaming them; but then, again, others are favorable to a republic. If you have reason to alarm yourselves at the idea of a republic, in a spirit of prudence and not of passion, the partisans of that form of government have also the right to think that in the present state of the world, when the full tide of democracy is running, the Republic is the ultimate form of government in our country. We are under the pressure of these circumstances. As soon as this grave subject is touched we have a division into equal parties. You have seen the fact lately when such respectable names as those of MM. Martel and de Larcy were in dispute. But that is not the only serious cause of division. The House of Bourbon has been divided since the revolution. A terrible revolution, which has effected so much good mingled with so much evil, has created a third dynasty by the war. Upon that side of the Assembly, then, I find Conservatives indeed, but also three dynasties. On the other hand, is there but one Republic? No, there are men who know thoroughly the conditions of a Republic, the causes which have led to its failure, who say that for the Republic to succeed it must be one not to cause alarm, but to give satisfaction. [Applause from the Left.] It is said the Republic is not republican. Yes, among the higher classes, whose first thought is of public order, there are apprehensions. But, on the contrary, among the masses the Republic has an immense majority of adherents. [Denials from the Right, applause from the Left.] I wish to offend no opinions, but if the masses think as you suppose there is no ground for your alarms. Why do you not reassure yourselves if the masses are with you? ["*Très bien*," from the Left.] There are among the Republican Party men who are wise enough to understand that the fate of the Republic depends upon its satisfying and not alarming the country. These men have asserted that the Republic should remain in the hands of those who have a conservative past to recommend them. But there are others who think differently, and who are gravely compromising the Republic. Instead of recognizing the necessity of patience until time has become favorable for them, they think it desirable that the Republic should be exclusively in the hands of Republicans. They also profess doctrines which alarm the country. Thus there are three dynasties and two republics. Each of those parties says to me, "Adopt our views, govern according to our opinions. Place yourself at our head and we will follow you." I am thankful for the offer, but I would remind those who make it that they are not the only persons we have to consider; that there are other respectable men, equal in numbers, who make the same request. Thence has sprung the principle which has dictated my conduct and that of my colleagues. What the country wanted was not a party Government, but one which, inflexible in the presence of disorder, when the struggle was ended shows itself calm, impartial, and conciliatory. If we had been a party government dumping peace beside not long have remained unobserved. [Applause from the Left.] There is no skepticism in this impartiality. I am by nature no skeptic either in politics or in philosophy. I only believe that party government would be disastrous for the country. Our policy, thus defined, had a double task to fulfill, to maintain order within the territory; and a task for the future, which consisted in directing you toward a form of government which shall be, not eternal, but durable. Let me briefly remind you of the position of affairs. I make no appeal to your gratitude; I know men. I ask but justice. I have no fear of what will be said of me hereafter. I may be found wanting by a party tribunal, but I do not fear the decision of history.

WORK FOR THE FUTURE.

M. Thiers then reviewed the accomplishments of his administration, and continued: What is the task for the future? There arises the question of moral order, but it is strange that those who call for it begin by disturbing it. What is moral order? Is it that France should be demoralized? It has been said that it is devoid of religion, although the throngs who fill the churches have been a subject for congratulation. Then we hear of stock-jobbing, which is said to have corrupted the nation. But look abroad and see the difference. What is meant by moral order being disturbed? It means division among ourselves respecting the form of government. ["*Très bien*," from the Left.] We have been told that this is not the question, "We are not Monarchists; we are Conservatives." We also claim to be Conservatives, and I have to preserve restraint over myself when I find men younger than myself, who have been politicians in words rather in deeds, venturing to doubt my conservative spirit. [Applause from the Left.] When you say, "We are Conservatives, and not Monarchists," you must prepare for the same criticism as when MM. Casimir Périer, Malleville and Berenger say, "We are Conservatives." The statement is not believed. Let us be sincere. That which divides us is the question of republic or monarchy. There is no other. No doubt there may be danger in bad electoral legislation, but we have introduced a bill upon that subject. I have but one merit to claim, that of having kept my word upon the question of the Republic, and of having adopted a course upon that point. Yes, I have done so. In his cabinet a private individual may have hesitations upon theories, but do you think it would be possible to go on forever with a provisional form of government? We are but a provisional Government, we are told, but why should we be charged as though it were a crime with a condition which has been imposed upon us? When after two years and a half we found that the question was about to be raised, and all minds were becoming agitated, we said that the moment foreseen by the Bordeaux Peace had arrived, and a decision must be come to respecting the destinies of the country by clear and satisfactory legislation. We had another reason for thinking thus. It was that practically monarchy was impossible. You yourselves know that. Otherwise, why do you not attempt to restore it? Why are you so careful to say that you speak not as Monarchists, but as Conservatives? It is because you knew that there is but one throne, which will suffice for three aspirants. [Applause and laughter from the Left.] Now, whose place is it to make propositions to the country? It is that of the Government. I regret sincerely the loss of the two colleagues who have left us. I do not deny that I requested their resignations. In order to appear here with a complete Government I had to apply to men than whom there were none of greater worth or esteem in the country—whose views were in accordance with mine. The Commission of Thirty directed us to draw up laws, but now could we do that if the very principle of the Government was not defined? When these measures are examined our policy can be judged, but it is rather unusual to decide upon them without knowing what they are.

A CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

What is a conservative policy? It may be understood by certain signs. In the first place, since it is the national sovereignty that is to be organized, the source of the national representation must be purified. We do not consider that it is possible at present to attack the principle of universal suffrage. I know its inconveniences. I was, I admit, one of the authors of the law of May 21; but I hold it to be impossible to repeat that attempt. I am not the author of universal suffrage; it was a legitimist writer who shadowed it forth; it was the Bonapartes who applied it. When the sources of the national representation have been purified, then we have to constitute the representation. It must be divided into two Assemblies. I only know of one Republic of ocasional times or in the middle ages which intrusted the fate of the country to a single Chamber. As to the executive power, we consider, according to the examples of history and lessons derived from America, that by the side of these two Chambers there should be, not a directory, but a President of the Republic. In case of a conflict between the two powers, how should the difficulty be resolved? I appear before a single Chamber. Disputes have arisen, and there have been occasions when, to put an end to them, I have had to sacrifice myself. The law of the Thirty was revolting to all my instincts of good sense. However, I accepted it, because I was told it would produce harmony between us. That harmony I have not since found. The power of dissolution must be placed somewhere, and in that lies the real principle of the conservative republic. These measures are opposed on different sides. Some say, "You are constituting the republic, which we do not want. We desire that the Assembly should retain its constituent power." The others say, "We do not want the existing Assembly; we want a constituent Assembly." They think that it would adopt their views and would constitute the republic they prefer. I reply to the first, we know that the conservative republic must be organized, and to the others that we do not trust to the future interests which are so precious to us; we do not contest either the extent or the duration of the powers of the Assembly; we desire that it should organize the Republic. We did a conservative act in introducing the laws which have been submitted to you. We say to the majority "Make the sacrifice of voting the only form of government which is possible;" and to the other, "Instead of wishing like you for the dissolution of the Assembly, we desire that it should exist long enough to pass the laws for the conservative republic." The elections have not been always of the most reassuring character. I will not—it would be inconvenient in the presence of our new colleagues—discuss the character of their claims, nor of their elections; I will only say that I am far from sharing the opinions of those who regard those elections as most alarming events. I am not blind to the dangers of the future, but I know that partial elections are often bad. Those elections are called "bad" by those whose convictions are overruled by them, because Conservatives are apt to abstain from voting when the elections are not of supreme importance. I am persuaded, and I have taken pains to inform myself, that there will be no cause for appre ension in a general election. My maxim is that we should treat everything seriously, but not gloomily. I do not despair of the future of the country, especially when I see that it is our divisions which make the results of universal suffrage bad, and that candidates who would otherwise be rejected are chosen simply because they support the Republic. I am persuaded that when the question is settled a majority will detach itself, and we have, moreover, prepared a guarantee for that end—a second Chamber and the power of dissolution. When you have endeavored to purify the sources of the national representation, when you shall have two Chambers, one with the power of resistance, I believe that, with a firm conservative government, all difficulties will be overcome.

NO DICTATORSHIP.

But, in any case, I say find another method, and I will discuss it. For my own part, I see no other method than that of constitutions. I know very well that those to whom such power might be offered would accept it. We have seen a dictatorship here, and has it saved us? You abandoned to it the solution of all questions. What has it done? The country fell in 1815 with glory, but how did it fall in 1870? [Great applause from the Left.] Let us have recourse to legal means. The dictatorship of great men leads you to ruin; that of little men not only ruins you, but ruins you ingloriously. [Renewed applause from the Left.] The Conservative policy is that which, standing between the two extremes, is inexorable toward moral disorder. What would be said if we here were to destroy shops, as in the country of our conquerors. Any one who attempted to break into a shop here would pay the penalty even before he had completed the crime. Material order is, therefore, assured. It may be despised, but it is still something to possess. We were told yesterday that we were about to become the protégés of Radicalism, and a melancholy end was predicted for us—that we should not only be victims, but ridiculous victims. That a man who, during a long life, had rendered to his country signal services, should evince such severity, I could understand. I thank him who said it none the less. But I return him the compliment. He will have no more of a majority; he, too, will be a protégé; he will have a protection when a former Duc de Broglie would have rejected with horror—he will be the protégé of the Empire. Long applause from the Left, and general excitement.]

Wagnerism and its Assertion in London.

From the London Echo, May 16.

Last night we had the spectacle of St. James' Hall crammed to listen to the music of the future so quickly, and, to us, so suddenly grown to be the music of the present. But why this sudden unveiling? Much of the music had, indeed, been heard before, but it remained for this last Wagner concert of the season to bring the band and the conducting just to that point of excellence and intelligence at which the meaning of this strange and colossal music was destined to become irresistible to most musically-endowed people. The concert may almost be called a crisis in the history of musical art in England. It has an importance beyond the event. Every one present seemed to feel this. The enthusiasm of the band, the extraordinary energy of the conductor, M. Dannreuther, the presence of the famous pianist and conductor, Dr. Hans von Bülow, who took a very prominent part in the concert, and the closely-packed audience, comprising many of the artistic and literary celebrities in London, mark this night as one worth a particular record. With the exception of Beethoven's fifteen variations and fugue, the whole of the programme consisted of Wagner. Never before in England was such a rendering of the "Tannhauser" overture heard. Not merely careful playing can produce the rich Wagner effect. Under M. Dannreuther's baton Wagner was revealed, not because he is a better or more experienced conductor than any one else in England—we hazard no such assertion—but because, coming forward as the revelator of Wagner, he has understood him better and made, at last, the band understand and play him better than any other conductor in England. The secret lies, not wholly in the notes, but in the due subordination of the labyrinthine parts one to the other; the shrill accompaniment of the violins, attacked forte and instantly kept down piano, and that throughout, threw a flood of light upon half the "Tannhäuser" overture, passed in review. Secondly, Wagner requires carrying through with an intense passion and force, but also with a buoyant lightness and elasticity—otherwise the strain on the hearer is too great. The skill with which M. Dannreuther lifted up the whole of the last overpowering peroration of the "Tannhäuser," so that the mind and ear on the strain were never once fagged or pained up to the close, was masterly.

We must pass swiftly to the crowning episode of the evening, when Dr. Hans Von Bülow stepped from the piano to the conductor's desk, and without one piece of music before him, with a consummate knowledge of each note and inflection, conducted with a prodigious ease, certainty, and *abandon*, a selection from the marvelous and complex music of "Tristan and Isolde," followed by the "Huldigungsmarsch." It was announced that the whole would be gone through twice in consequence of insufficient rehearsal, and on no other terms had the inexorable Doctor consented to conduct. His style—his absolute and despotic, yet sympathetic, mastery over a band almost strange to him, his infallible memory, his powerfully earnest and dramatic manner—electrified the audience. He poured himself into the band—he magnetized them. We felt, while listening to this strange yet convincing and riveting music, as one crisis after another burst upon us, like people assisting at some great incantation, and before us stood the magician who could alone control the spirits by the power of his magic wand. And he did control them. Once only, when a brass instrument faltered, he pulled up the whole band, and in a moment, in the silence of the astonished music, clear said "A flat!" The piece was instantly recommenced, and ended without a slip. But the "Huldigungsmarsch"—a great military march—was the most effective climax of all. Here it was that Hans Von Bülow ceased to be conductor of an orchestra at all, and became a military commander—now hurrying on his troops, now shaking a hand charged with imperative vehemence, now pointing with a drawn sword to the foe, then turning half round in rapt excitement, almost motionless, ceasing even to beat, like one watching breathlessly a charge of cavalry, while the thunder of artillery broke to the right and the left as the troops dashed over the plain; then riding himself into the thick of battle, and, like one of Mr. Tennyson's own knights, bearing all down before him. We never assisted at any such intensely emotional and dramatic display of music; we never heard anything so unlike the stage, and so terribly like the real thing. We shall be borne out for once by Wagnerites and all others present last night, when we say that two German words alone express adequately the effect produced—"*genus stupend!*" The conductor himself was so well pleased with his soldiers that, contrary to the printed threat, no repetition was required. He thanked them loudly and heartily, and joined in the applause.

Juvenile Thieves.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Crow, of the Twentieth Precinct, noticed two boys leaving the basement of Mr. Anthony Kimbel's house, at No. 337 West Thirty-second-street. The officer moved toward them, and they ran, but were captured after a sharp chase. Inquiry at Mr. Kimbel's house elicited the fact that a burglary had been attempted, and a large quantity of plate and other valuables packed ready for removal. The prisoners when taken to the station-house gave their names as John Barnes and William Edwards. Although the oldest is not yet eighteen, both were "wanted" by the police for six different robberies of recent date. They were arrested in some of the stolen property. Justice Cox committed both boys for trial in default of bail.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. A. T. Ackert's Credentials.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been personally acquainted from boyhood with Alfred T. Ackert, one of Mayor Havemeyer's nominees for Police Justice, I am enabled to give you an idea as to his fitness for the position. He commenced his political career at Rhinebeck, N. Y., at twenty-one years of age, as a Republican, and at once demanded office. He was known personally, or by reputation, by very few of his fellow-townsmen, and very justly his demand was unnoticed. He at once announced that he was a Republican no longer, and would in the future train in the Democratic ranks. The Democrats of his district failed to discover in Mr. Ackert the popularity and strength which he claimed to possess, and turned a deaf ear to his solicitations for office until they were hard pressed for a candidate for Assembly. Having no idea that Mr. Ackert could be elected he received the nomination. Through the aid of Tammany and the Vanderbilt railroad interest, to which bodies he gave himself unreservedly, and the want of popularity of the Republican candidate, he was unexpectedly elected. He ran his short race in the Legislature by voting as Boss Tweed dictated. Immediately he sank from sight and seldom appeared on the surface, excepting as a Grata for one of the Ring judges, or as a harangueer of the Tammany unfortified at meetings of small importance. He is an inveterate office-seeker, and like many more of that class he lacks greatly the ability which the position of Police Justice requires. It may be well to mention, also, that he is a sort of whipper-in for Augustus Schell, when that gentleman presides at Tammany. Truly yours,

RHINEBECK.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 6, 1873.

A Border Estimate of Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you have such a high appreciation of Indian character, as evinced by your editorials on the murder of Gen. Canby, allow me to mention one fact of the peaceable and friendly nature of the Indians. Our nearest Indian neighbors are one band of the Utes and a fragment of the Jicarrilo Apaches, who are friendly, and have been for a number of years. They have persistently refused to go on a reservation, and consequently receive rations and have an agency at this point. That the settlers uniformly treat them with kindness and submit to having their cattle killed and horses stolen, I know to be a fact; yet, last Fall, in pure wantonness, the grass being unusually excellent, they burned over 4,000,000 acres, thereby directly causing the death, in this county alone, of not less than 40,000 sheep, amounting to a cash value of $100,000. This is far short of the actual loss, for in making my estimates I have allowed about thirty per cent. for loss that might have occurred had the range not been burned, but which probably would not, for a fat animal will stand double the amount of cold and exposure without apparent injury to which a poor one will succumb, on account of a somewhat severe and protracted Spring. In addition to this, the remaining animals are thin and weak, and the coming crop of lambs will not be more than one-half, for many of the ewes have no milk and others will not own their lambs on account of being poor. The loss in this county alone, in my opinion, will not be fall short of $200,000, and I have as good an opportunity of knowing as any one, for I live in the midst of the sheep country. One man alone has lost over 8,000 head, and can count the losses of different men to amount to over 60,000 already, for so many are not in yet. Do you see how that the burning of the range was done premeditatively and maliciously, I have the evidence not only of my own senses, but of the Indians themselves by word of mouth. That you, in confusion with most Eastern people, not only mistake the Indian for a warrior, but also the temper of the border people toward the Indians, is only too apparent. The border men are fully in accord with the policy of placing the Indians on reservations, and only ask that the strong arm of the Government may be used to make them go upon reservations and stay there, and to punish robbery and murder swiftly and surely. In short, to treat the Indians, not as if the Government was afraid of them, but to make them know that as long as they behaved themselves they would be well treated, but that all violations and interference of the law would meet with punishment the same as white men. In conclusion, let me say a word about the murder of those surveyors by the Cheyennes. While the Cheyennes are nominally on a reservation, marauding bands have, at intervals, during the past year been engaged in stealing, robbing, and murder. These are slight symptoms, if not checked, of an outbreak, and there can be no more dangerous or costly policy than to let such outrages go unpunished, for, growing bolder with success, an Indian war is soon opened, which, under the system of treating the Indians for past years, is always a disrespect for them; they get plenty of presents to be peaceable, and a visit to Washington for the chiefs, and lives, property, &c., are sacrificed. Prevention with Indians is far better than cure. The demand of these murderers from the Cheyennes and their punishment, would do only have a salutary effect on that tribe, but also on the Arrapahoes, Kiowas, and some on the Comanches, and might prevent an Indian war. An Indian cannot be governed by kindness, he must be governed by fear; but I am a firm advocate of the kindest treatment it is possible to offer, when consistent with peace and justice, toward not only them, but the white people also.

Respectfully yours,

C. G. BURBACK.

CIMARRON, New-Mexico, Monday, May 12, 1873.

A New Trick of the Heathen Chinee.

From the San Francisco Alta.

It is a singular fact that only two or three cases of small-pox are found on the steamers arriving from China, though there have been from 600 to 1,000 passengers, and the disease has not spread after the arrival of a vessel. Either the Chinese are far ahead of us in knowledge of a preventive, or they have a way of producing a perfect simulation of the horrible disease to carry out some smuggling operations. A vessel is quarantined for a few days, (in which time it has been easy to get rid of a few thousand dollars' worth of opium,) and then the passengers are released. It is an easy matter, by the use of tartar emetic, to produce ordinary pustules, but how to counterfeit the fever accompanying small-pox, and the peculiar odor, without having the genuine disease, is far beyond anything known in our materia medica. The Chinese have been known to practice such deceptions as this to aid them in carrying out smuggling operations, and the unvarying uniformity of the small number of affected passengers gives rise to the belief that they are at their old tricks.

How to Go There, and What is to be Seen.

The season for pleasure travel may now be said to have fairly arrived, and the annual exodus from the heat, din, and confusion of the City will soon begin. Moving day has come and passed; the upholsterers, the painters, the carpenters, the plumbers, the plasterers have put our house to rights, and we have yet to bank a surplus fund to be expended in a few days' or weeks' vacation. "Where to go and what to see" is now the problem for solution; and never has it been more thoroughly or more satisfactorily solved than in the preparation by the Erie Railway Company this season of an unusually attractive list of Combination or Round Trip Summer Excursion Tickets, embracing all the principal points of interest in New-York, the Canadas, and New-England. These tickets, together with Route Books, may be obtained at the company's offices, Nos. 241, 205, 529, and 957 Broadway; at the depots foot of Chambers and Twenty-third-streets; at No. 3 Court-street, Brooklyn; No. 118 Broadway, Williamsburg, and at office of Harlem Express Company, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue.

AN ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE IDEA of the new method of curing Hernia is a very valuable item of knowledge to every ruptured person. The New Elastic Truss, *without metal springs*, is worn with comfort night and day, retaining the Rupture securely at all times, and soon effects a permanent cure. Sold at a reasonable price. It is sent by mail everywhere by The Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, who supply their descriptive circulars free on application.—*New York Independent.*

HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, have some first-class grand, square and upright pianos, cabinet and cabinet organs to let in City or country, or for sale on instalments, or cash, at greatly reduced prices during this month.—*Advertisement.*

To Promote Healthy Growth of the Hair, BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement*

On account of the purity and mildness of the "Cuticura" Remedies, they are rapidly superseding all other Remedies. Ask your druggist or grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Erasers or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Bathing Suits.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Cholera.—Be in time and secure a bottle of WALSHMAN'S DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY AND CHOLERA REMEDY. A sure cure. Fifty cents bottle. For sale by druggists. HEBBEN HOYT, Proprietor, No. 208 Greenwich-st., New-York.

For Scalp Diseases, Consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful hair doctor, No. 49 Bond-st., who cures falling, loss and untimely gray hair, ringworm, dry or moist dandruff, irritation, an itching of the head or any complaint or disease of the scalp.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect harmless. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, Established 1815.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

KIMBALL—READ.—On June 4, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Kisco, by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, D. D., of New York, W. G. KIMBALL, of New York, to BLANCHE LOUISE, daughter of Jehial Read.

SMITH—TOFFEY.—On Tuesday, June 3, at Cambridge, Mass., by Rev. Withers Worrell, D. D., S. HIDNEY SMITH, of New-York, and KATHARINE V. TOFFEY, of Cambridge.

DIED.

BANCROFT.—On Saturday morning, June 7, WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 34 Charlton-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BOOTH.—In Paris, France, at midnight, Thursday, June 5, GEORGE H. BOOTH, of this City, late of Bradford, England.

CHURCH

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Pacific Mail...... 39	300 Tol. & Wab....s3. 68⅛
400 do...... 38⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛
500 do...... 38⅞	100 do.......b4.101⅛
700 do...... 38⅞	200 do.......s3.101⅛
1300 do...... 39	100 do........c.101⅛
300 do......s3. 38⅞	100 Ohio & Miss....c. 39⅝
300 do...... 39⅛	1000 do...... 39⅝
300 do...... 38⅞	300 Erie Railway...... 62⅛
600 do...... 38⅞	500 do...... 62
600 do...... 38⅞	500 do.......s60. 61
300 do...... 38⅞	100 do...... 61⅞
600 do...... 38⅞	100 do.......c. 62⅛
400 do.......c. 38⅞	300 Lake Shore...... 91⅝
100 do.......s3. 38⅞	300 do...... 91⅝
700 do...... 38⅞	300 do...... 91⅝
700 do.......c. 38⅞	100 do.......c. 91⅝
700 do...... 39	200 Col., Chi. & I. Cen. 30⅞
100 do...... 39⅛	100 do......s3. 31⅛
800 do...... 39	300 Ohio & Miss...... 39⅛
200 do.......s3. 38⅞	300 do...... 39⅛
300 Union Pacific...... 28⅛	700 do...... 39⅛
300 do...... 28⅛	700 do...... 39⅛
300 Western Union...... 84⅛	400 do...... 39⅛
300 do...... 84⅛	300 do...... 39⅛
100 do.......c. 84⅛	100 do.......b3. 39⅛
300 do.......b3. 84⅛	900 do...... 39⅛
300 do...... 84⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...116⅛	$2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65.c.120⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Missouri 6s...... 94	200 W. U. Tel.b. c. b3. 84⅛
1,000 Mo.6s H.&S.J.is 91⅛	200 do...... 84⅛
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 90⅛	400 do...... 84⅛
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 7s,'76.102	200 do.......s3. 84⅛
2,000 N.Y.Cen. R. E. 87⅛	300 do.......s3. 84⅛
2,000 Erie 2d......100⅛	300 do...... 84⅛
600 C.Painsv.&A.o. 98⅛	200 do...... 84⅛
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 101⅛	300 do......s3. 84⅛
10,000 Un. Pac.7s,L.G. 71	700 do...... 84
10,000 do...... 71⅛	300 do...... 84⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s.In. 68	400 do...... 84⅛
2,000 Buf.N.Y.&E.1st 98⅛	500 do...... 84⅛
1,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 78⅛	100 do......s10. 84⅛
2,000 Chi.&N.W.Con. 89⅛	400 do.......b3. 84⅛
2,000 Gt. Wes. 1st.'88. 95	300 do...... 84⅛
4,000 Morris& Es.1st.104	100 Erie Railway..b. c. 62⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.c. 97⅛	600 do...... 62⅛
2,000 St. L. & I. M.1st. 98	300 do.......s3. 62⅛
6,000 Mil.&S.P.8s 1st.108⅛	200 do...... 62⅛
4,000 Mil.& St.P.7s.G. 93	200 do...... 62
1,000 Bur.,C.R.& M.1. 88⅛	300 do.......s60. 61⅞
2,000 Tol.,P.& W.1st, East Div...... 91	200 L Shore & M.S.b.c. 91⅞
5,000 Ch.&Mil.1st.b.c. 96	11 do...... 91⅞
1,000 Long Is. R. 1st. 91	25 do...... 91⅞
200 Mariposa L. & Mg 11⅛	400 Un. Pacific....b. c. 28⅛
300 Con. Coal....b. c. 54	300 do...... 28⅛
15 Del.&H. Can.b. c 119	200 do...... 28⅛
25 Amer. Ex...... 68⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 84⅛
100 do...... 68	100 do....b. c. b3. 84⅛
200 do.......b. c. c. 67⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.b. c.109⅛
200 do.......c. 67⅛	100 do...... 109
600 N.Y.C.& Hud.b.c.101⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul...... 54⅛
200 do...... 101⅛	200 do......b. c. 54⅛
100 Mich. Cen....b. c.100⅛	100 do...... 54⅛
150 do...... 100	100 do.......c. 54⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 39	200 do...... 54⅛
200 do.......c. 39	100 Tol., Wab.&W.b.c. 68⅛
900 do.......b. c. 39	500 do...... 68⅛
400 do...... 39⅛	600 Del., L. & West'n.105⅛
300 do.......c. 39⅛	200 do.......b. c.106
100 do.......s3. 39⅛	10 Morris & Essex... 94⅛
100 do.......b3. 39⅛	40 Chi. & Alton.b. c.110
100 do.......s3. 39	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 30⅛
900 do...... 39	100 do.......s3. 30⅛
300 do...... 39⅛	100 Ohio&Miss.Pf.b.c. 70
100 do.......c. 39⅛	400 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 39⅛
700 do...... 39⅛	100 do.......s3. 39⅛
1000 do...... 39⅛	100 do.......b3. 39⅛
100 do.......c. 38⅞	300 do...... 39⅛
700 do...... 39	100 do...... 39⅛
200 do...... 38⅞	500 do...... 39
100 do.......s3. 38⅞	300 do...... 38⅞
900 do...... 39	400 do...... 38⅞
100 do.......c. 39	200 do.......c. 38⅞
100 do.......s3. 39	400 do...... 38⅞
900 do...... 39	400 do...... 38⅞
500 do...... 39⅛	200 do...... 38⅞
700 do...... 39⅛	900 do...... 38⅞
500 do...... 39⅛	200 do.......s3. 38⅞
500 do...... 39⅛	500 do...... 38⅞
200 do...... 39⅛	200 do...... 38⅞
700 do...... 39⅛	200 do...... 38⅞
200 do...... 39⅛	700 do...... 38⅛
100 do...... 39⅛	200 do.......c. 38⅞
570 do...... 39⅛	300 do...... 38⅞
100 do...... 39⅛	100 do.......s3. 38⅞
700 do...... 39⅛	200 do.......b3. 39⅛
100 do...... 39⅞	300 do...... 38⅛
600 do...... 40	300 do...... 38⅞
400 do...... 40⅛	1000 do...... 38⅞
800 do...... 40⅛	700 do...... 38⅛
600 do...... 40⅛	900 do...... 38⅜
1000 do.......s3. 40	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$1,200 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, called b'ds...b.c.118	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......120
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. Det. call......117⅛	5,250 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.115⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 .119	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.120
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new......115⅛	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.120⅛
	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..117⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

1400 Pacific Mail...... 40	300 Erie Railway..s3. 60⅛
500 do.......b3. 40⅛	100 Lake Shore...... 91⅛
500 do...... 40⅛	300 St. Paul......s3. 54⅛
500 do.......c. 40⅛	400 St. Paul. pref...s3. 72⅛
600 do.......s3. 40	500 Ohio & Miss...... 38⅝
100 do...... 40	500 do.......s3. 38⅛
100 do.......b3. 40⅛	400 do...... 38⅜
500 do...... 40⅛	100 do...... 38⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H......101⅛	1000 do...... 38⅛
200 do......101⅜	400 do...... 38⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

3,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 79	100 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40⅛
3,000 Gt. W. 1st M., '88. 95	200 do.......b3. 40⅛
3,000 C. & M. 1 M. b. c. 95	500 do...... 40⅛
25 Quicksilver Min.. 40	600 do...... 40⅜
200 do.......b. c. 41⅛	2000 do...... 40⅛
100 Con. Coal, Md.b.c. 53⅝	500 do...... 40⅜
100 do...... 53⅛	400 do...... 40⅛
200 do...... 53⅛	100 do.......c. 40⅛
200 M. L. & M.b.c.b60. 12⅛	1000 do...... 40⅛
1100 N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.101⅛	100 do...... 40⅛
500 do......101⅜	300 do...... 40⅛
20 American Ex...... 68	900 do...... 40
100 Erie Railway...... 61⅛	100 do.......s3. 40
200 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 91⅛	100 do...... 39⅞
100 Ch. & N. W. Pref. 84	200 do...... 40
10 N. J. Central......106⅜	5 Morris & Es..b. c. 95
12 do.......b. c.106⅛	600 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 38⅛
200 Ch. & R. I....b. c.109⅜	1300 do...... 38⅛
200 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 54⅝	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31
100 Del., L. & W..b. c.106	

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

100 Consolidated Coal. 53⅛	100 St. Paul Pref...... 72⅛
200 Western Union... 84⅛	600 Lake Shore...... 91⅛
400 do...... 84⅜	400 do...... 91⅜
1200 do...... 84⅛	200 do...... 91⅝
200 do...... 84⅛	100 do.......b3. 91⅝
200 Harlem......131	100 do...... 91⅛
400 Pacific Mail...... 40	300 Ohio & Miss...... 38⅛
500 do...... 40⅛	100 do.......b3. 38⅜
200 do...... 40⅛	100 do...... 38⅝
200 do.......s3. 40	300 do...... 38⅛
600 do...... 40⅛	100 do.......s3. 38⅛
500 do.......s3. 40	200 do...... 38⅜
100 do...... 40	100 do.......s10. 38⅛
500 do.......s3. 39⅞	400 do...... 38⅛
1700 do...... 39⅞	500 do...... 38⅛
1900 do...... 39¾	400 do.......b3. 38⅛
200 do...... 40	400 do...... 38
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅛	700 do...... 37⅞
100 do......101⅜	2600 do...... 37¾
200 do.......b3.101⅛	100 do...... 37⅝
100 Erie Railway...s3. 61⅝	300 do.......s3. 37½
300 do...... 61⅝	200 D., L. & W....b60.106⅜
100 do...... 61⅝	100 do......106
100 Michigan Central. 99	100 C., C. & I. C...... 30⅜
100 Tol. & Wab...... 68⅛	100 do...... 30⅛
700 do...... 68⅛	

SATURDAY, June 7—P. M.

The redemption of the United States 5-20s of 1862 on the 1st of June has thrown a large amount of Gold Notes into the City Banks, and the Gold Notes Average on the weekly return this afternoon is up $6,502,800. The Deposits show nearly a corresponding increase, $6,339,300. The Greenbacks are $975,700 higher than last Monday, and the Loans are partially down $540,900. The Bank Statement altogether adds $5,890,425 to the excess of Lawful Money over the required 25 ⅌ cent. to Deposits and Circulation, and raises the whole excess to $10,808,825. Money to the Stock Brokers, on Call Loan, on this condition of the Bank movement, is easy at 5@6 ⅌ cent. per annum, with exceptions as cheap as 4 ⅌ cent.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the Public Funds continued high and very scarce, and orders from abroad could not be filled in many instances at the extreme quotations. The 5-20s of 1867 closed 122 ⅌ cent.

In the Share speculation the depression on Ohios continued down to 37½ ⅌ cent., while the other Western Roads and New-York Central were fairly supported at Friday's closing rates. The Pacific Mail Stock took rather a higher range than on Friday Afternoon, and sold up to 40½ ⅌ cent., after selling in the morning at 39@38½ ⅌ cent. The report of statement of affairs from the new Direction was in private hands in the forenoon, and will probably be published in the late editions of the evening papers, or else in the morning papers of Sunday.

Closing Quotations—June 7.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	122	122
American Gold	118	118
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	108½	109
Pacific Mail	38½	39½
St. Paul Preferred	72½	72½
St. Paul Common	54½	54½
Ohio and Mississippi	39½	37½
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½
Erie	62½	61½
Union Pacific	28½	28½
Lake Shore	91½	91½
C., C. and Indiana Central	30½	30½
Toledo and Wabash	68½	68
Harlem	131	131½

The Gold sales through the day were at 117½@118 ⅌ cent.; Sight Exchange on London, 110½@110½ ⅌ cent.; 60 days, 108½@109 ⅌ cent.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81......116⅛	5-20s, coup., n. i., 1865..120⅛
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81......122⅛	5-20s, reg., 1867......116⅛
5-20s, reg., 1862......117⅛	5-20s, coup., 1867......122
5-20s, coup., 1862......117⅛	5-20s, reg., 1868......116⅛
5-20s, reg., 1864......117⅛	5-20s, coup., 1868......121
5-20s, coup., 1864......117⅛	10-40s, registered......113
5-20s, reg., 1865......117⅛	10-40s, coupon......114⅛
5-20s, coup., 1865......119⅛	5s, coupon, 1881......110
5-20s, reg., n. i., 1865......116⅛	6s, currency......114

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6's Old	95½	96
City 6's New	99⅞	100
Camden & Amboy	121½	121¾
Pennsylvania Central	110⅛	110½
Reading	118	
Lehigh Valley	61⅛	61¾
Catawissa Preferred	42	42½
Philadelphia & Erie	25	25¾
Northern Central	37¾	38
Lehigh Navigation	41¾	42
Lehigh Gold Loan	94¾	94½

The following shows the earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the month of May, and also for the fiscal year ending May 31:

Month of May, 1873	$1,237,082
Month of May, 1872	1,074,779
Increase, 1873	$162,305
Fiscal year ending May 31, 1873	12,717,616
Fiscal year ending May 31, 1872	11,402,161
Increase for year	$1,315,455

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods were to the Specie value of $986,823, and of general Merchandise, $5,395,408.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 7—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝c. for money, and 92¾c. for the account. American Securities—Nothing doing and prices all nominal. Erie Railway Shares, 48¼.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 48.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, but the quotations are nominally unchanged. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 4,800 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July and August, at 8 11-16d.@8⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 67s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 13d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, June 7.—Sugar, 29s.@29s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £33 5s.@£33 10s. ⅌ ton.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 7.

By Judge Fancher.

Hewitt vs. Kavanagh; reference granted.

Bres vs. Von der Walbreck et al.; report confirmed; judgment, foreclosure, and sale granted.

Standt vs. Standt; order to answer petition of appeal granted.

Hebert vs. Hebert; report confirmed and judgment as to alimony granted.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Sedgwick.

Jurors summoned in this court for to-morrow (Monday) need not attend until Tuesday morning, the 10th inst.

A Dishonest Porter and His Wife Arrested.

Edward J. Tilghman, a colored man, and his wife Susanna, a white woman, were arrested yesterday by Detective Hagan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on a warrant issued by Justice Cox, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, charging them with grand larceny, and were brought before Superintendent Matsell, at Police Head-quarters. It is charged that Tilghman has been in the habit of hiring himself out as a waiter and porter in private families, and after remaining a few days would decamp with whatever valuables he could lay his hands on. On searching his residence at Nyack, a valuable camel's-hair polonaise, stolen from Mr. John Campbell, No. 771 Broadway, and two gold watches stolen from Mr. J. M. Brown, of No. 385 Fifth-avenue, and Mrs. Bushland were found concealed on the premises. It is believed that Tilghman has stolen several thousand dollars' worth of property. Tilghman and his wife will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

Statistics for the Week.

The police arrested 2,110 persons last week.

There were reported during last week 486 deaths, 438 births, and 201 marriages, showing a decrease of 10 deaths, and an increase of 96 births and 67 marriages over the preceding week. There were seven cases of small-pox, and four deaths from that disease during the week.

Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 48 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday. Estimated loss, $34,355; insurance, $284,800. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Foul chimneys, 9; children playing with matches, 3; carelessness, 11; sparks from chimney, 2; explosion of gas-meter, 1; explosion of gas-pipe, 1; goods and curtains taking fire from gas-light, 2; not ascertained, 8; sparks from locomotive, 1; malicious mischief, 1; kerosene-lamps, 3; back-draft of stove, 1; fat-drippings falling into fire, 2; defective flue, 1; friction of machinery, 1; cigar thrown in rubbish, 1.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 11.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.

The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship ST. OLAF, Chr. HILLE, Commander, Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, as above.

Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.

To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JEBSEN, Capt. WULFF, (extra,) and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To London	$65 Currency.	$30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen	80 Currency.	38 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.

ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.

For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

WHITE CROSS LINE.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The fine, first-class, full-powered, new, and elegant Belgian steam-ship C. F. FUNCH, P. KNUDSEN, Commander, will leave on TUESDAY, the 10th of June, at 3 P. M., from Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, as above.

Passage price, First Cabin, currency......$75

Steerage, gold......30

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports obtained from Washington in thirty-six hours. V. M. OSBORN, United States Passport Agent, Notary Public, &c., 17 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ELEGANT VILLA SITES on LONG ISLAND SOUND, SUBURBAN CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

Poets may sing of some magical fairy-land,
'Mid grottoes and roses and rimpling rill,
But a real cozy home by a practical ocean strand,
Near steamers and railroads, more beautiful still.
'Neath the clustering grape, and the apple-tree o'er you,
From a calm peaceful home you serenely look down,
While the world's busy commerce is passing before you,
On the din and the turmoil and dust of the town.

SUCH A RUS IN URBE, SUCH AN ENCHANTING VILLA HOME, We are now able to offer you at AUCTION SALE of 1,000 BEAUTIFUL LOTS on the peerless Highlands of GREAT NECK, ELM POINT, LONG ISLAND.

Great Neck, L. I.,

ON TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON THE GROUNDS, 3,000 feet of splendid water-front on the Sound, and every lot a sea view.

The unparalleled demand for fine suburban villa sites for homes and investment, has induced Mr. JAMES BLACKWELL, the owner, to develop this superlatively choice bit of villa property for the market, and it is by this time unnecessary to say that his auction sales are always unreserved. The lots will be sold in parcels and plots, per lot.

EXCURSION ON THE SOUND by the FINE, STANCH STEAMER SEAWANHAKA; music on the water by GRAFULLA'S FAMED SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND, and the intervals of business rendered superexquisitely delightful by the inimitable funnyisms of HARRISON, the prince of humorists.

The property, heretofore held only by the wealthy, and therefore exclusive and unattainable in small parcels, is the finest ever offered on the Sound.

Free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIVE VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) AND BETWEEN 8TH-AV. AND MORNINGSIDE PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The five lots situate on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st., and between 8th-av. and the Morningside Park, and within one block of Central Park.

Terms very liberal.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

HISTORIC OLD TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK by the M. & E. R. R., Del., L. & Western Railroad. Three-quarters of a mile from Millburn, and adjoining the line of the National Railway.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell on

Thursday, June 12, 1873,

at 12:30 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of Capt. W. T. MCJILTON,

100 CHOICE AND DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

on one of the finest estates in New-Jersey, surrounded by churches, stores, Post-Office and improvements, and fronting on the main street of the village, the old Post-road to Morristown and Springfield, Linden and Maryland avs. THE FIRST SALE AT AUCTION EVER MADE IN SPRINGFIELD. Terms remarkably easy. Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Christopher and Barclay sts. at 11 A. M. For maps, railroad passes, and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MAIN, COURTLAND, AND BAYARD STS., AND SCHUYLER-AV., IN BELLEVILLE, N. J.,

Being part of the Van Rensselaer estate.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, on the premises:

Fifty-four lots on Main, Courtland, and Bayard sts., and Schuyler-av. The property is just north of the Newark city line; the depot of Newark branch of the Erie Railway is on the premises; the Woodside depot of the Montclair Railroad is within 600 feet; the horse-cars to Newark, every fifteen minutes, run through the property. The streets are curbed and flagged, water-pipes are distributed along the streets, which will be laid and water supplied from Newark City Reservoir within three months. Gas-pipes will be laid during the year. Title perfect, having been in the family for over 150 years.

TERMS EASY. Ten per cent. cash; thirty per cent. thirty days; sixty per cent. three years.

Maps and free passes at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York, and of owner, S. V. C. VAN RENSSELAER, No. 744 Broad-st., Newark, and GEORGE K. CAMP, No. 766 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FIVE ACRES OF LAND, BELONGING TO DR. JOHN W. GREENE, AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—The handsome residence at Islip, containing five acres, handsomely laid out and in perfect order. House is two story and attic, contains about twenty rooms; out-buildings, ice-house, smoke-house, chicken-house, carriage-house, boiler-house, stables, and box stalls, &c.

The Sayville Depot is within one-third of a mile of this place; it is only forty-five miles from New-York City, six trains each way every day; commutation low. This is one of the most healthy locations on the island. Good shooting, fishing, sailing, &c.

Seventy-five per cent. can remain on mortgage for a term of years.

Maps and full particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts.—This is to give notice that the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all his right, title, and interest in the following real estate: Three equal, undivided one-hundredth parts and nine fifty-fifth parts of one equal undivided one-hundredth part of the following-described parcel of land in Newark, N. J., opposite the westerly part of other lands, late the homestead of John Morris, deceased, viz.: Of the triangular piece of land on the northerly side of Market-street, beginning at the corner of lands belonging now or lately to Joel Harrison, running thence easterly along the line of Market-street, about forty feet, more or less, to a point where River-street intersects Market-street; thence westerly along the line of River-street, forty feet, more or less, to said Harrison's land, southerly to Market-street, the place of beginning; together with any other share or interest that I may have as assignee. Also all my right, title, and interest in and to a certain patent right for the use, manufacture, and sale of a certain invention known as a raisin-seeder. Terms of sale cash, and to be confirmed by the court herein.—Dated June 7, 1873.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors, &c., No. 137 Broadway New-York City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY NOS. 127 AND 129 THOMPSON-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

THOMPSON-STREET.—The two lots of land, together with the two and three story brick houses and brick shop thereon, situate on the westerly side of Thompson-st., between Prince and Houston sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Thompson-st.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at auction under the direction of John S. Woodward, Referee, (Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers,) on TUESDAY, June 10, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 111 Broadway, the premises Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, on a twenty-one years lease, with right of renewal or payment for buildings. Further particulars, apply to BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—WILLIAM ABBOTT, auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, 9th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, all the costly and splendid furniture contained in house No. 105 East Broadway, and known as the "Wm. M. Tweed Club," consisting in part of Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, splendid parlor suites in crimson velvet, French clock and vases, solid walnut library chairs and tables, lace curtains, bronze statuettes; also, two Phelan & Collender carom billiard-tables, one fine rose-wood piano, hall stand, French plate pier-glasses; also, fine bar, cut glass, silver-ware, &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.—ANY LADY CAN EASILY MAKE $10 daily by devoting three hours' time each day to a new and respectable business; no peddling arrangement. Agents wanted for every city and town in the State. Apply to Mme. HERMAN, No. 113 West 41st-st., from 10 to 4.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—OUR FACTORY WILL, IN FUTURE, be shut on Saturday at 12 o'clock, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore. DUNDAS DICK & CO.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open at **RETAIL**, on MONDAY, June 9, an unusually attractive stock of

LIGHT SUMMER GOODS,

Just received.

Black Silks from $1 per yard.

Plain dress Silks at **$1 50, $2, and $2 50,** *one-third less than recent prices.*

BLACK and WHITE STRIPED SILKS from 87 1-2c. and $1 per yard. Value, $1 25 and $1 50.

WHITE and GRAY STRIPED SILKS, **$1 25,** reduced from $1 50 and $1 75.

Japanese Silks, pure silk one way, **35c.** Value, 50c.

New tints in **Camel's-Hair Suitings.**

Real Tissue De Beige, **50c.** per yard.

Ecru Batiste, pure linen, with Cluny Lace Insertions.

PURE MOHAIRS in various tints of GRISAILLE, **37 1-2c.** upward.

DRAB ALPACAS, Summer colors, **28c.** upward.

Black and White **STRIPED GRENADINES** from **15c.**

No. 5, 7, 9 } **All-Silk Ribbons,** { 8c. 12c. 15c. per yard.

ROMAN SASH RIBBONS, $1 25, $1 50, and **$2,** reduced from $1 50, $1 75, and $2 50.

A fresh importation of RICH BLACK WATERED **SASHES,** Tissue Parisienne **VEILS,** round, square, and handsomely fringed; an immense choice of CHIP, LEGHORN, STRAW, and PALMETTO **HATS,** TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.

Prices Largely Reduced.

3-4 and 6-4 PLAIN and FANCY **Iron Grenadines,** English Bombasines, Tamise and Henrietta Cloths, light CASHMERE D'ECOSSE, for SUITS and OVER DRESSES.

Black Alpacas; 30c., 35c., 40c., and 50c. per yard; decided bargains.

Black Mohairs, pure, **50c., 60c., 75c., $1,** and **$1 25.**

Courtauld's English Crepes at reduced prices.

MOURNING CALICOES, CAMBRICS, GINGHAMS, and Organdies; Summer Shawls, **Mourning Handkerchiefs, Collars, and Sleeves.**

Ladies' and Gentlemen's **HOSE** and **UNDERWEAR** in SILK, GAUZE, and LISLE THREAD.

A complete assortment for BOYS and MISSES.

GENTLEMEN'S **FURNISHINGS,** *the latest productions of London and Paris.*

Shirts and Collars MADE TO MEASURE on the premises by expert cutters and finishers.

Summer Cloths, Cassimeres, and Scotch Suitings for Gentlemen and Boys, cut in any quantity, at attractive prices.

IMPORTED WHITE GOODS the very best makes, AT LOWER PRICES THAN PRESENT MARKET VALUE. An immense stock of

Housekeeping AND House-furnishing Goods.

Carpets, Curtain Materials, &c., &c., at unusually low prices.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY are invited to inspect the above goods. *Every facility will be offered to show them, without any importunity to purchase.* All articles marked in plain figures. **Mail Orders** for samples and prices promptly filled.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have made

Dress-Making A Specialty.

LADIES who are desirous of securing the advantages of **a perfect fitting Dress,** *without alteration and without disappointment,* equal, if not superior, in style, finish, and elegance, to the very best Parisian productions, are invited to visit their extensive **DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,** in which, under **Superior Management,** they are enabled to furnish *in one to three days' notice,* THE MOST COSTLY GARMENTS as well as those of a moderate description.

Orders for Mourning always have **IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.**

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

They also request attention to their stock of **Foreign and Domestic Ready-made Spring and Summer Suits,**

VIZ:

Ladies' WHITE LAWN SUITS, **$2 50** each, upward.

Ladies' Buff Linen Suits, **$4** each, upward.

Ladies' Elegantly-braided and Embroidered Buff and White Suits, **$10.**

Ladies' **Traveling Suits,** very handsome, **$10,** upward.

Light-colored Spring Silk Suits, **$35,** upward.

BLACK SILK SUITS, very handsome, only **$50,** upward.

Paris-made Colored Suits, very elegant,

At less than half the cost of importation.

SWISS SUITS, DRESSES, POLONAISE, &c.

An immense stock of LADIES', MISSES', and Children's SACQUES, CLOAKS, Braided and Embroidered POLONAISE, **UNDER-WEAR,** &c. &c.

They will also make large additions to their stock of REAL CHANTILLY, GUIPURE and LLAMA LACE **SACQUES,** Points, Dresses, Handkerchiefs, **Flounces, Trimming Laces,** Embroideries, Embroidered Sets, Corset Covers, **Wedding Trousseaux, Infants' Wardrobes,** &c., just received by last steamer.

A visit of inspection will amply repay those who are desirous of procuring the **Latest Novelties** at extremely moderate prices.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 9, AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

WILSON & GREIG will offer extraordinary Bargains in imported and home-made Costumes.

WILSON & GREIG will show Linen Pongee and Revere Striped Linen for Polonaises, at less than half the value.

WILSON & GREIG have received from auction Gray Striped Poplins at 20c., worth 35c.

WILSON & GREIG—"URGENT MOURNING"—Have a most desirable assortment of Black, and Black and White Dress Goods, at low prices.

WILSON & GREIG will sell Sun Hats, in Pique and Lawn, at from 15c. to 75c. Extraordinary Bargains.

NOTICE.

WILSON & GREIG will open one case Embroidered Batiste Costumes, unmade; one case Ladies' French Embroidered Skirts, 100 dozen Embroidered Silk Neck Handkerchiefs.

NOTICE.

WILSON & GREIG have just received another case of Algerine Cloth, for the sea-side, in new and beautiful shades; also, Boudier's Kid Gloves, in new colors.

NOTICE.

An examination of our stock of goods, suitable for the present season, will repay our customers and strangers in the City, as the reductions are real.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON'S **STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,** NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured if desired. WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Special Bargains IN CARPETS.

In order to reduce stock previous to taking a SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, we have just made LARGE REDUCTIONS in the PRICES of many patterns and descriptions of CARPETINGS. Purchasers will find this a rare opportunity for BARGAINS.

Also, a splendid assortment of

FANCY MATTINGS, IN ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

English and American Oil-cloths, &c., &c.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH, AT SHORT NOTICE,

White and Colored Holland Shades at Very Low Prices.

A FULL LINE OF

Guipure Lace and Satin and Guipure Lace Window, Sash and Vestibule CURTAINS,

Table-covers and Guipure Trimmings, in Complete Sets to Match.

ALSO,

Furniture Coverings and Drapery Materials, IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will continue to sell the balance of their **Spring and Summer Importations,** offering great inducements to purchasers of the above goods, previous to taking their semi-annual inventory.

Gentlemen's and Youths' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOSIERY, of every description.

UNDERWEAR, Silk, Merino, and Lisle Thread.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS, ready made and to order.

SCARFS, TIES, AND CRAVATS.

EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN BOSOMS.

KID GLOVES, "GANTS DE SUEDE."

LISLE THREAD GLOVES.

RIDING AND DRIVING GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, &c., &c.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

GARMENTS. Paris and City Made.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Are offering all the LATEST STYLES **SACQUES AND POLONAIS,** In CLOTH, CASHMERE, SILK, and LACE. LINEN and BATISTE SUITS and POLONAIS, At GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, previous to taking their SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

ALSO,

Thread and Llama Lace Pointes and Sacques at Equally Low Prices.

Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department.

UNDERCLOTHING in Great Variety, PARIS MADE and of our own manufacture.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, In all the Fashionable Materials.

"CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS," Paris Made and our own manufacture.

PIQUE EMB'D WALKING COATS.

LAWN AND CAMBRIC MORNING WRAPPERS.

CORSETS, in Great Variety,

HOOP-SKIRTS, PANIERS, &c.

INFANTS' WEAR, Of every description, ready-made and to order.

"WEDDING TROUSSEAUS" a specialty.

Johnson, Burns & Co

UNION-SQUARE,

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK GREAT BARGAINS IN

LACES.

The season being now far advanced, we have made great reductions in the price of all our FINE LACE GOODS.

REAL FRENCH GUIPURE LACES at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3. A reduction of thirty-three per cent. on former prices. Also, a lot of remnants at HALF PRICE.

Black Yak Laces, FROM 60c. UP TO $3 PER YARD.

Colored Yak Laces, FROM 80c. UPWARD.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF **Buff Cluny Laces,** 65c. UP TO $3 PER YARD.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques.

REAL LLAMA SHAWLS at $15, worth $22.

REAL LLAMA SHAWLS at $18, worth $25.

REAL LLAMA SHAWLS at $23, worth $30.

REAL LLAMA SHAWLS at $28, worth $38.

VERY CHOICE PATTERNS IN **Llama Sacques,** FROM $10 UP TO $50 EACH.

THREAD-LACE BARBES, REDUCED 50 PER CENT. Prices from $2 to $15 each.

Made-Up Laces In SLEEVES, COLLARS, TIES, BOWS, CAPES, CHILDREN'S BIBS, &c., ALSO MADE TO ORDER.

Ladies' Under-wear.

LADIES' CAMBRIC CHEMISES, $2 and upward, with Puffed, Ruffled, or Embroidered edge.

DRAWERS to match from $1 25.

NIGHT-ROBES, Cambric, Tucked Yoke, $3 50 upward.

LADIES' TUCKED and RUFFLED SKIRTS, $1, $1 25, and upward.

LADIES' SKIRTS, with Embroidered Ruffles, $3 50 upward.

PLAITED SKIRTS, with Embroidered Ruffles, $2.

UNDER-SKIRTS, Tucked, Ruffled, and Embroidered, at 75c. each.

WHITE WAISTS, in Swiss and Lawn, Embroidered and Plaited, $1 50 upward.

LADIES' LAWN and LINEN SUITS, Tucked, Braided, and Embroidered, $7 50 and $8 50.

LAWN and CAMBRIC WRAPPERS, $2 each.

DRESSING-SACQUES and CORSET-COVERS, $1 each.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S SUITS, in Lawn, Linen, and Pique, $2 25 each.

WHITE and COLORED WAISTS, $1 25 each.

INFANTS' LONG and SHORT SLIPS, Tucked, Embroidered, and Ruffled, $1 50 each.

INFANTS' SKIRTS, $1 each.

INFANTS' EMBROIDERED SACQUES and BLANKETS, $2 each.

INFANTS' LONG and SHORT PIQUE CLOAKS, Embroidered and Braided, $3 50 each.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

THE NEW-YORK **STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.** ESTABLISHED 1857.

Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent flexible whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor, 437 and 439 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beaters, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, (east side), near 20th st.—NEW ARRIVALS of beautiful designs, JUST IMPORTED, among them the TAJ, a most fascinating novelty, becoming to all figures, adapted to any material, especially desirable in wash goods. Patterns, with cloth models, now ready. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect, cutting and basting by our styles. "Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar" is just out for Summer, filled with all the novelties, descriptions and instructions of fashions. Subscribe for it. Only One Dollar a year. Premiums of $1 in patterns given. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS AND SUITS!

On MONDAY, June 9, and during the week, we will offer GRAND BARGAINS in SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—Our assortment embraces MAGNIFICENT LINES OF GRENADINES, both striped and figured; CHANTILLY GAUZES, in all the most fashionable tints, richly brocaded, figured, and striped. These fabrics are very stylish, and well deserving of attention. Also, ALL SILK CHALLEE, in beautiful shades; Crepe de Chene, Summer Silks, &c., &c. Also, a full line of LAWNS, LINENS, CAMBRICS, and CALICOES for Summer wear; many of these goods are entirely new, and are in elegant patterns and designs.

LINEN SUITS.—We are offering a superb assortment of SUITS in LINENS and LAWNS, suitable for country and sea-side wear. The suits are exceedingly neat and becoming, and peculiarly adapted to the wants of tourists and travelers.

PARASOLS.—In PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS our lines are complete, and embrace all the novelties in the market, together with a selection of Parasols, having oxidized heads and trimmings that are rich and is exceedingly good taste.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.

STERN BROS

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

387 SIXTH-AVENUE. 110 WEST 23D-STREET.

Have made large additions throughout entire establishment during the past week, and will continue our great clearing sale on MONDAY, June 9, and through the week, AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We beg to direct the attention of our friends, patrons, and the public to the decided bargains we are now offering in the following lines of Goods, in all of which we have most complete and large assortments to select from.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Lace Sacques and Shawls,
Linen, Lawn, and Batiste Suits,
Polonaises, Redingotes, and Sacques,
Ladies' and Children's Under-wear,
Hoop-skirts, Corsets, Bustles,
Real and Imitation Laces,
Hamburg Embroideries,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Soaps and Perfumery.

We shall also open on MONDAY another large invoice of

OXIDIZED BELT-BUCKLES at $1 25 and $1 75, in superb Venetian, Roman, and Antique designs, the same selling everywhere from $3 up. They are **EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.**

Also,

OXIDIZED CHATELAINES,
PARASOL-HOLDERS,
VINAIGRETTES, BONNET
PINS AND ORNAMENTS,
EQUALLY AS CHEAP.

We have greatly reduced our prices in all our departments, and customers can rest assured of buying Goods at POSITIVE BARGAINS.

An inspection is earnestly solicited.

STERN BROS

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

THE GREAT SALE OF **CARPETS,** AT THE **POPULAR CARPET-STORE,** NO. 123 BOWERY, NEAR GRAND-ST.

ALL WHO WANT REAL BARGAINS Will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

WHITE MATTINGS, 20 cents per yard.

CHECK MATTINGS, 25 cents per yard.

INGRAIN CARPETS, 50 cents per yard.

TWO-PLY CARPETS, 75 cents per yard.

SUPERFINE ALL WOOL CARPETS, $1 per yard.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 per yard.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS, new designs, $1 25 per yard.

BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 per yard.

10,000 yards of Remnants of Carpets at half-price, at the Popular Carpet-store, No. 123 Bowery.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, June 9,

300 PIECES FANCY SILKS, 87½c. FORMER PRICE, $1.

300 PIECES FANCY SILKS, $1. FORMER PRICE, $1 25.

400 PIECES FANCY SILKS, $1 25. FORMER PRICE, $1 50 TO $2.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, in all the new tints and most desirable shades, in all qualities, from $1 75 upward.

BLACK GROS GRAINS, in all qualities, comprising the following celebrated makes:

BONNET'S, FROM $2 25 UPWARD.
GUINET'S, FROM $1 25 UPWARD.
BELLON'S, FROM $1 75 UPWARD.
PEILLARD, FROM $2 UPWARD.
MACOR'S, FROM $2 25 UPWARD.
GOURD'S, FROM $1 75 UPWARD.

ALSO, JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S CELEBRATED "FAMILY SILK," IN PRICES RANGING FROM $2 TO $5.

THE ABOVE MAKES HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY TESTED BY OUR PATRONS, WE CAN RECOMMEND THEM FOR DURABILITY AND WEAR.

LLAMA LACE SHAWLS. LLAMA LACE SACQUES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. LLAMA LACE SHAWLS. LLAMA LACE SACQUES.

JUST RECEIVED, PER LAST STEAMER, ANOTHER INVOICE OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES, IN THE MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS AND SHAPES.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS WE HAVE MARKED THEM AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

REAL INDIA SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. REAL INDIA, STELLA, AND CALCUTTA SHAWLS.

WE ARE OFFERING THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF REAL INDIA, STELLA, AND CALCUTTA SHAWLS, IN BLACK AND RED CENTRES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

STRIPED OTTOMAN AND CARRIAGE SHAWLS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-STREET. STRIPED OTTOMAN AND CARRIAGE SHAWLS, in great variety, from $3 upward, suitable for traveling or seaside wear.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-STREET, WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 9, IN THEIR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, COMPRISING FRENCH AND SWISS CHIP HATS, STRAW AND HAIR, AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT. TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

A PERFECTLY FRESH STOCK OF REAL THREAD AND FRENCH LACE HATS AND BONNETS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL CONTINUE ON MONDAY, JUNE 9, THEIR ATTRACTIVE SALE OF LADIES' SUITS, IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT PRICES RANGING FROM $3 TO $80, BEING A REDUCTION OF 25 TO 50 PER CENT.

LADIES' LINEN, LAWN, AND BATISTE REDINGOTES, POLONAISES, AND SUITS, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT, FROM $4 UPWARD.

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED PIQUE AND LINEN DRESSES, IN ALL SIZES, AND IN GREAT VARIETY, AT EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR PRICES.

INFANTS' WARDROBES AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES, AND REPLETE WITH EVERY ARTICLE FOR INFANTS' WEAR.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN OUR POPULAR LINES OF NIGHT GOWNS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, CAMISOLS, WALKING, TRAIN, AND UNDERSKIRTS, CORSET COVERS, &c. &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SPECIAL ORDERS FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, TROUSSEAUS, &c., &c., MADE FROM NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, JUNE 9, WILL OFFER THEIR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

STRIPED AND BROCADED JAPANESE POPLINS, ELEGANT DESIGNS, 25 and 31c. Reduced from 50c.

MOHAIR AND DE BAGE, SUITABLE FOR POLONAISES, IN ALL SHADES OF BROWN AND GRAY, 50c. Reduced from 62½c.

SATIN STRIPED MOHAIRS, IN ALL COLORS. Reduced to 37½c.

STRIPED DE BAGE, SUITABLE FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR, 27 INCHES WIDE, 45c. Reduced from 62½c.

IMITATION CAMEL'S HAIR SERGE, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES AND MIGONETTE, 50c. Worth 75c.

FRENCH MOHAIRS, IN NEW SHADES, DOUBLE WIDTH, 50c. PER YARD.

STRIPED AND CHENE POPLINS, REDUCED TO 20c. PER YARD.

NEW SHADES OF PLAIN AND TWILLED ALPACAS, DOUBLE WIDTH, 31c. Regular price, 50c.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS, SUITABLE FOR TRAVELING COSTUMES, VARYING IN PRICE FROM 20c. TO 50c. PER YARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 9, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED WHITE GOODS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

100 pieces STRIPED PIQUES, 12½c.

75 pieces STRIPED PIQUES, 25c.

150 pieces FIGURED AND COLORED PIQUES, 37½c., reduced from 50c.

ORGANDIE and SWISS MUSLINS, WHITE and COLORED TARLETONS, FIGURED and DOTTED SWISS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PLAID and STRIPED NAINSOOKS, INDIA TWILL, SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, NOTTINGHAM and SWISS CURTAINS, &c., &c.

Also, a large stock of LADIES' AND MISSES' PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, In all the leading styles and colors, from $1 up.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.

The popular steam-boat NELLY WHITE, Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS, will commence her regular trips ON SUNDAY, May 25. Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,

CARPETS, BEDDING, &C., AT

S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C., AT MODERATE PRICES. Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST., corner CROSBY.

E. S. BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given; cartage free.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY, $1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade. **J. M. HORTON & CO.**

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..............................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS, Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES, Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Attorney General.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.

The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 9.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS B. KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 7 OF the charter of this corporation, notice is given that there will be a meeting held at its rooms, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock, to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor, during the two fiscal years next to ensue.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 11.

Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 31, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1873.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS company will be closed after the 14th inst. until the 1st day of July next for the allotment of the new shares, (one to every even five registered,) upon which shares the first installment of fifty per cent. will be payable on or before the latter date.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 20 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

FINANCIAL.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, 74 BROADWAY.
European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and Vienna Exchange Bank, and the principal Cities of Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, NO. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
FREDERIC DELGADO, President pro tem.

"ARCADIAN HAPPINESS" CAN BE found for a wealthy man and his family by buying, for $16,000, a lovely farm and a million brook trout, at Richmond, N. Y. Apply to MYRON PARDEE, Oswego, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 36 East 17th-st.

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS houses for sale: No. 15 East 6th-st.; Nos. 20, 22, and 24 East 57th-st.; Nos. 20 and 41 West 56th-st.; Nos. 14 and 18 West 53d-st.; Nos. 1 and 15 East 53d-st.; Nos. 20, 29, and 24 West 52d-st.; Nos. 41 to 49 West 49th-st.; Nos. 7, 15, and 16 East 48th-st.; Nos. 26 and 71 West 46th-st., and No. 11 East 41st-st.; also, No. 614 5th-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AT lowest rates, Nos. 295, 520, 614, 744, 746, 781 and 785; also, Nos. 1 and 15 East, and Nos. 9 and 16 West 53d-st.; No. 20 West 58th-st.; Nos. 18, 20, 22, and 24 East, No. 8 West 57th-st.; Nos. 11 and 13 East 41st-st.
Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE.—THREE FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60, 20x63, and 16x66. Apply to
WM. C. LESSTER, No. 47 West 49th-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., CONVENIENT to Broadway and Central Park, 25x100, near 9th-av.; high ground; one or both lots a decided bargain; half cash.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST. LOTS — 650 FEET from the Fifth avenue entrance into Central Park; 75x100 feet; excavated; price exceedingly low; moderate terms.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD, NEAR 80TH-ST., 25 foot lot, superbly located, for sale at special bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

INVESTORS OR BUILDERS.—5TH-AV. below 57th-st., and close to Broadway, three lots with L on street, for sale at a low figure.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

$35,000.—FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, 2 x50x100, nicely frescoed; 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$95,000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED City property, in sums to suit.
LEVI COOK, No. 48 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE SEA-SIDE PROPERTY.
A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE sea-shore property, *never before offered for sale*, consisting of about five miles of unexceptionable surf front, is now open to parties from first hands.

The whole will be sold together or in shares of one-tenth each.

An opportunity for a quick and very profitable operation is offered.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to
BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A desirable City residence, a well-stocked and desirable farm of 150 acres, located on Southern Central Railroad, eighteen miles north of the City of Auburn, having four beautiful cities within a radius of eighteen to fifty miles, and five villages within one and three-quarters to five miles. Good schools, churches, &c., near and conveniently located. Also, two Brooklyn City lots, well located.

For particulars call upon
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

YONKERS, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS, &c.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCES For Sale and To Let, furnished and unfurnished.
BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR GRAIN, HAY, and stock farm, 250 acres, nice residence; also farm-house and ample out-buildings, some twenty acres timber, balance highly cultivated, well fruited, watered, and fenced; located at Pawlings, (Harlem Railroad.) For sale cheap, or exchange for some City property. Apply to
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., FIVE minutes' from depot and Singer works, handsome new cottage, six rooms, marble mantels; also, another with four rooms; full lots; also, lots in fine locations; all on easy terms, on installment plan if wanted. E. R. KELLOGG, offices No. 3 Broadway, New-York, 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2d-st., Elizabethport, every afternoon.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—In one of the healthiest suburbs of New-York, twelve miles, via Erie Railway; a fine Summer or Winter residence, with all the modern improvements; gas and water throughout; price, $12,000; terms to suit. Address L., Box No. 1,572 Post-office.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE finest grain and grass farm on the line of New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, thirty miles only from this City. For description, terms, and time of trains inquire of
JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

SARATOGA.
Elegant building sites for sale near Eureka Springs.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON HUDSON River, near the City, with stables, boat-house, green-house, grapery, &c., for sale, cheap, or exchange for other property in part. Address STIMPSON, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT; FOUR acres; $6,500; Hudson River shore. Also, villa sites. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Furnished, for the season or longer.—House contains all modern improvements; hot and cold water; stationary wash-basins, bath-room, gas, &c.; with ten acres of ground; well stocked with the greatest abundance of fruit of every kind; gardens fully stocked with small fruits and in perfect order; laundry building, greenhouse, stables, &c.; at the junction of Southern Boulevard and Boston road, Westchester; fifty minutes from Wall-street; horse-cars from City Hall to door. Apply to J. S. STURGES, No. 31 South-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET—Near New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, brick mansion, 55x65; contains every modern improvement; elegantly and completely furnished; green house, hot and cold graperies, choice fruit and extensive vegetable garden; coach-house, ice-house, porter's lodge; the grounds are in charge of a gardener, lodge-keeper, and assistants. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURnished, with immediate possession, at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, within a mile of the station; hourly trains to and from 30th-st., and other trains to and from Grand Central Depot. House well furnished; bath-room, laundry, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water; a capital carriage house, stable, &c., and ice-house, (full;) large garden and ample lawns. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, TO A PRIVATE family, a first-class farm-house for the season, costly-furnished; location unsurpassed, with use of dairy, if desired; within fifteen minutes' walk of two depots, and thirty minutes' drive to steam-boat landing; reference exchanged. Address HOMER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE TWENty miles up the Hudson; delightful and healthy location; all kinds of fruits and vegetables; well shaded; two acres of ground and cow, with pasture for same; rent $150 per month. Apply at No. 441 Broadway, up-stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Greenwich, Conn., ten rooms, all in perfect order, entirely new furniture; convenient to churches, market, &c. Apply to the owner, FRANCIS TOMES, at Greenwich, or at his office, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 6.

AT BAYONNE, N. J.—TWENTY-FIVE minutes from New-York, two fine houses, containing every city convenience; on wide street; fine water view; rent only $500. JOHN L. LINDSAY, No. 180 Greenwich-st., City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR—FURNISHed, at moderate rent, the Willowdale Cottage, delightfully located amid all country surroundings; an abundance of fruit, vegetables; gardening, &c. Address Box No. 217 Post-office, Montclair, N. J.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE season, or until April 1, pleasantly located in Orange, N. J.; a well of excellent water, fruit and shade trees. For further particulars, inquire or address J. R. WEED, No. 207 Duane-st., up-stairs.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 513 WEST 22D-ST.; all modern improvements and in good order; rent moderate.
W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

SUMMER RESORTS.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.
Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,
SATURDAY, JUNE 14.
Accommodation first-class in all respects.
REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; Thomas D. Winchester, Western Hotel, New-York; Jay Gould, Prest. N. J. S. R. R. Co., New-York; Osborn & Chapin, bankers, New-York; Leland's, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch; West End Hotel, Long Branch; Howland's Hotel, Long Branch; Wm. B. Mott, Prest. Nat. State Bank, Newark, N. J.; Jno. Y. Foster, Newark *Courier*. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MADISON COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Fine, large hotel and furnished cottages now open.
L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor.
Good table, attractive scenery, and mineral waters of WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER.
Illustrated circular, with analysis, terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

CANADARAGO-HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.
This popular House will open about June 1; forty new rooms just added; newly painted and furnished; everything first-class, French restaurant attached; house nearly opposite the famous Sulphur Spring. Richfield Springs is 1,500 feet above tide water, has beautiful scenery, charming drives, boating, fishing, &c. For particulars, address
F. STANTON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
will open June 1 for the reception of guests. Prof. J. M. Lander and his superb band have been engaged for the season. Rooms can be engaged at Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New-York. Address BRESLIN, GARDNER & CO., at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address
J. E. LASHER, Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor.
Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NEWLY FURNISHED AND REFITTED,
LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open June 14, and positively remain open until Oct. 1.
For terms, &c., address M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, VT.
Fifty boarders can be cared for at the Fayetteville Hotel this Summer, twelve miles from Battleboro', Vt.; splendid scenery, with new Concord coaches; terms reasonable. Address
CHARLES BOWLES.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 28, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, and 900 feet higher, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. No bar. For circulars address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
WILL OPEN JUNE 10.
WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
Formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON,
Open for Guests.
WM. M. STEWART.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.,
Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON,
WILL OPEN JUNE 14.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.—THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE having been remodeled and enlarged will be open for the reception of guests June 9. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, $3 per day.
THEO. HAUSER, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

A.—SUMMER RESORTS.—BELMONT Hall, New-Brighton, Staten Island, now open; newly refitted; fronts and fine view of the bay; salt-water bathing; thirty minutes by boat from Dey-st.; near landing.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG Branch, N. J.—This favorite hotel, thoroughly refitted, will be open for visitors June 21, 1873. Address
JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for guests. For terms and other information address
O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company.
D. A. CROWELL.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade.
G. H. CARSWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—Board for the Summer; house open from 1st of May.
JAMES G. ROE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO RENT.—ONE OF THE BEST and most prominent stores on Broadway, between Ann and Liberty sts., will be rented for one or five years to a good tenant on reasonable terms. Apply at Room No. 7, No. 34 Park-row, for particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN AMERICAN YOUTH WANTS A light situation in the country; would take care of one horse and cow; no garden; wages not so much an object as a chance to be in the country for the Summer. Address F. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.—BY a Swede, aged twenty-seven years, who thoroughly understands all branches of his business, in a hotel, Summer-house, or restaurant. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class man, German; married, no incumbrance; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 208 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored coachman; City or country; expert City driver; excellent reference. Call or address at Ricks' harness-store, No. 436 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; SINgle; good references. Call or address J. B. McLelland, No. 33 East 17th-st., second floor.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHman with long experience in all branches of the business and laying out of new places; good reference and recommendations; large wages not so much the object as a comfortable home. Address A., No. 193 Spring-st., Paterson, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWENTY COMPETENT DRESSmakers and sixty operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines. J. & C. JOHNSTON, Broadway, 5th-av. and 22d-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING AGENT FOR PAper hangings, to whom a first-class route and permanent employment will be given. Apply to
F. E. JAMES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JOURneyman tailor for ladies' cloaks, riding habits, &c. Apply at No. 278 4th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES
in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the
BREWSTER WAGON
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware rooms are at the corner of
5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.
Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A HANDSOME phaeton, with pole and shafts, and harness to match. Also, a handsome top wagon, with pole and shafts, and harness to match. Address to J. Farmer, stables, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSItory, No. 638 Broadway.—Carriages, harness, largest assortment ever offered, at most reasonable prices. All styles of family carriages and light wagons, new and second hand.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TURNOUT. COMPLETE; A pair of gray horses, with harness and open carriage; owner going to Europe. Can be seen at Sam Sherwood's livery stables, 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BROWN HORSE, over 16 hands; sound and kind, single or double; mate died. No. 111 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CATSKILL.—MRS. MOLVANT'S SUMmer residence; first-class house, situated on a large farm; fine view of the Hudson River and the Catskill Mountains; a few families can be accommodated with fine furnished rooms and good table at a reasonable price. Address No. 21 East 16th-st., New-York, or Dr. H. MOLVANT, Box No. 6, Post-office, Catskill, Greene County, New-York.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A FARM-house, a short distance from Glencove and Sea Cliff, accessible both by boat and railroad, is ready to make arrangements with several families for the Summer and Fall on reasonable terms. Fruit, vegetables, and milk in abundance from the farm; references given and required. Address A. E. M., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMIly residing on a farm at Catskill, having a view of the creek and river, and convenient to steam-boat and railroad landing, will accommodate a few adult persons with rooms and good board, for the Summer, at moderate terms. Address T. W. R., Post-office Box No. 155, Catskill, N. Y.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN FIND good accommodations in a private family; pleasant, shady grounds; terms moderate; ten minutes from depot and forty minutes from 42d st., on the N. H. R. R.; high grounds in view of the Sound. Address COMFORT, Mount Vernon Post-office, New-York.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR THE Summer—At Englewood, N. J.; large airy rooms; every convenience; high ground, beautiful view and first-class board; price $10 per week and upward; good stabling. Address Box No. 163 Englewood Post-office. For reference call at No. 43 West 22d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON NEW-HAVEN Railroad, thirty-nine miles from New-York, half a mile from Noroton Station; beautiful and healthy location, overlooking the Sound; abundance of shade, fine bathing, pleasant drives, stabling for horses; rooms for two families. Address C. W. S., Box No. 14 West Darien, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, for a few select families; grounds large and well shaded; must be seen to be appreciated; good accommodations for horses; via H. R. R. R. to New-Hamburg. Address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y. Refers to F. T. HOPKINS, No. 520 Lexington-av., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FROM SIXTEEN to twenty persons can be accommodated with first-class board at Blooming Grove, Orange County; terms, $10 per week. For further particulars apply to S. T. WOODRUFF, Washington Villa, Orange County, N. Y. Best of City reference given.

BOARD—FOR A SELECT FAMILY OR A few persons at a quiet rural farm-house, amid pleasant walks and drives, with boating, fishing, and good bathing in the South Bay or ocean. Address M. E. GRIFFIN, Quogue, Long Island, or N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SMALL family, desiring genuine country seclusion, pure mountain air, and a range of scenery unsurpassed, may hear of reasonable terms and an excellent table in a private family having no children, by addressing CORNELIUS BURHANS, Potter's Hollow, Green County, N. Y.

AT A PLEASANT FARM-HOUSE, ONE and a half hours from the City; shaded grounds, fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry, &c., in abundance; also ice; no mosquitoes, or fever and ague; terms moderate. Call on or address WEBSTER HAIT, Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot, at Tenafly, N. J., per Northern Railroad; forty minutes from foot of Chambers-st. Stable accommodations if required. Address E., Tenafly, N. J.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AMONG the Catskill Mountains, at Westkill, Greene County, N. Y. Parties can obtain desirable board at $1 per day. Mails daily, and good trout fishing. Address or apply to ROBERT H. BARR, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

AT MOUNT VERNON, THIRTY-SIX MINutes from City, via New-Haven Railroad, and ten minutes from depot; shaded and paved sidewalks; scenery and drives unexcelled. Address Box No. 10, P. O., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson.—Grounds large, well shaded, extending to the river. Apply to Mrs. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. Refers to Mr. Angevene, Bank of the Republic, Wall-st.

A FAMILY OF TWO OR THREE adults, or with infant and nurse, may find excellent board in a private farm-house, New Canaan, Conn. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE AIRY rooms, with good board, at moderate prices, can be had at Milford, Conn. Address A. M. HEPBURN, Agent, Milford Hotel.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S SUMMER boarding-house, Newburg, N. Y., will open SATURDAY, May 31.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN GENTLEmen, a suite of rooms on second floor, with breakfast, in a strictly private family where there are no boarders; price not to exceed $30 a week; location, 16th to 56th sts., Madison to 7th avs. Send full particulars and address to PERMANENT, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A HEALTHY mountainous country within two hours from the City, for three adults, seven children, and nurse. Address with full particulars of location and terms, Box No. 5,351 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE OF RESPECTABILITY (no family) desire the care of a gentleman's house for the season; best City reference. Address F. A. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU. No. 400 Canal-st., over crockery-ware store.—First-class help supplied at short notice for City or country; German, French, English, American and Irish help constantly on hand. All recommendations presented at this office will be thoroughly investigated; 6th, 7th, and 8th-av. cars pass the door; also within a few minutes' walk from Debrosses-st. Ferry. Hotels and restaurants supplied by the year on liberal terms.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as cook in a private family; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th-st., top floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in City or country; good references. Call at No. 93 Houston-st., near Bowery.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY as housekeeper in a widower's family. Call at No. 4 Bond-st., room No. 9, top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING girl, in City or country; is a very good cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, as nurse for growing children; is thoroughly competent and capable to take the whole charge; is a good seamstress; the best of references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 64 West 56th-st., third flat.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873.
A GRAND CHARITY MATINEE,
Under the direction of Mr. Augustin Daly.
IN AID of the FOUNDLING ASYLUM of the City of New-York, under the care of the SISTERS OF CHARITY.

THE ENTERTAINMENT
Will commence at HALF-PAST TWELVE precisely, (the doors will open half an hour earlier,) and the performance will comprise the following EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME of selections from EVERY FAVORITE AMUSEMENT in New-York, to be participated in by EVERY EMINENT DRAMATIC ARTIST and EVERY MUSICIAN now in the City, all of whom have in the most sincere and liberal manner, VOLUNTEERED FOR THE OCCASION.

I.
AT HALF-PAST TWELVE O'CLOCK, the ORCHESTRA of the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, under the direction of Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH, will perform the OVERTURE to MARTHA.

II.
At QUARTER TO ONE O'CLOCK, the comedy company of the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, who have each and collectively volunteered, will appear in the third act of the now famous play entitled

MADELEIN MOREL.
Miss CLARA MORRIS..........as..........Pervanche
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..........as..........Merope
Miss FANNY MORANT..........as..........Countess Bathorg
Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD..........as..........Martha
Mr. CHARLES FISHER..........as..........The Abbe Vaimont
Mr. GEORGE CLARK..........as..........Count Julien
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Biasaits
Mr. LOUIS JAMES..........as..........Von Armin
Mr. HENRY CRISP..........as..........Von Reinwald

III.
At HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK the Orchestra of the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, under the direction of Mr. A. PREDIGAM, will perform the Valse L'ITALIE.

IV.
At QUARTER TO TWO O'CLOCK will be acted the second act of Shakespeare's sublime tragedy,

HAMLET.
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER..........as..........The Prince Hamlet
(The first appearance in two years of this famous artist in that part.)
Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT..........as..........The Queen
(Having generously offered her services.)
Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH as the First Player.
Mr. MILNES LEVICK..........as..........The King
(By permission of Mr. Theodore Moss.)
Mr. G. H. GRIFFITHS..........as..........Polonius.
(Of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)

V.
At QUARTER-PAST TWO O'CLOCK the ORCHESTRA of WALLACK'S THEATRE, under the DIRECTION of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, will perform Mr. BAKER'S very brilliant arrangement of OFFENBACH'S ORPHEE, with solos for Oboe, Clarionet, Cornet, Bells, &c.

VI.
At HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK will be presented the Fourth Act of Shakespeare's most dainty comedy, entitled

AS YOU LIKE IT.
Miss NEILSON..........as..........Rosalind.
(that eminent and most favorite artist having generously volunteered.)
Mr. D. H. HARKINS..........as..........Orlando
(by kind permission of Mr. A. M. Palmer and Mr. Sheridan Shook.)
Miss MARY CARY..........as..........Celia.
(of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)
Mr. G. F. DEVERE..........as..........Oliver.
(of the Fifth-avenue Theatre.)

VII.
At THREE O'CLOCK the celebrated NINTH REGIMENT BAND, under the direction of Maj. D. L. DOWNING, having unanimously volunteered, will perform a selection of their FAMOUS MILITARY AIRS.

VIII.
At quarter past three o'clock will be acted Mr. SOTHERN'S famous specialty,

A REGULAR FIX.
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN in his brilliant and celebrated character of HUGH DE BRASS.
Miss EDITH CHALLIS as EMILY,
(having kindly volunteered.)
Mr. F. CHAPMAN..........as..........Abel Quick
Mr. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........Mr. Surplus
Mr. J. G. PEAKES..........as..........Chas. Surplus
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER as Mrs. Deborah Carter
Mrs. ADA LAWRENCE..........as..........Mrs Surplus
(all having most liberally volunteered.)

IX.
At QUARTER TO FOUR O'CLOCK the ORCHESTRA of the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE, under the direction of Mr. H. TISSINGTON, will perform the celebrated NIGHTINGALE BOUQUET, with solo for two PICCOLOS arranged by H. TISSINGTON, Esq.

X.
At four o'clock will be acted the FOURTH ACT of Miss ETHEL'S famous Parisian specialty, entitled

AGNES,
(with the following cast from the UNION-SQUARE THEATRE, by permission of Messrs. Shook and Palmer, all having generously volunteered:)
Miss AGNES ETHEL..........as..........AGNES
Miss JOSEPHINE LAURENS..........as..........THERESE
Mr. D. H. HARKINS..........as..........STEPHEN
Mr. E. LAMB..........as..........TONEY
Mr. GEORGE PARKES..........as..........RAPHAEL
Mr. F. LAMB..........as..........JOSEPH

XI.
At HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK Signor PADOVANI, of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, will give a violin solo.

XII.
At TWENTY MINUTES TO FIVE O'CLOCK Mr. G. L. FOX will appear with his FAMOUS PANTOMIME COMPANY (from the Olympic Theatre) in a scene from his famous specialty,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Mr. G. L. FOX..........as..........Humpty Dumpty
America's Grimaldi having most heartily volunteered.
Mr. C. K. FOX..........as..........OLD ONE-TWO
A famous pantaloon-atic.
Mr. C. W. RAVEL..........as..........HARLEQUIN
Miss F. BEANE..........as..........COLUMBINE
During the PANTOMIME SKETCH the following artists from the OLYMPIC THEATRE (who have all volunteered) will appear in their specialties: Messrs. HARRY and WILLIAM LEE in their act entitled THE MUSICAL ROCKS, and the FAMOUS WILSON BROTHERS in their unequaled act entitled THE TRIPLE PARTERRE.

XIII.
The whole entertainment will conclude at QUARTER PAST FIVE O'CLOCK, with a half an hour with

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
including Mr. DAN BRYANT, who has most kindly placed his services and that of his famous band at the command of the manager, and will appear in the following most amusing programme:
Instrumental Overture..........Bryant's Orchestra
Comic Song, "Cackle, Cackle"..........Dave Reed
Ballad, "Speak to Me"..........Chas. Templeton
Comic Song..........Dan Bryant
Ballad, "Little Sweetheart"..........Wm. Dwyer
JUBILEE CONCERT..........TIN PAN O MON
Introducing the great burlesque artist,
W. HENRY RICE..........as..........The Prima Donna
Conductor..........Sig. Dani Bryanto

FINALLE.
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT OF HAMLET.
The Players.
Gingless..........Nelse Seymour
Crummels..........Dave Reed
Visitors—Stanwood, Carter, Brockway, Morrisy, Emerson, &c.

Stage Manager..........Mr. JOHN MOORE
Treasurers..........Mr. J. W. MORRISEY and Mr. A. APPLETON.

PRICES:
Admission Tickets..........ONE DOLLAR EACH
Reserved Seats..........TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
To be had at the box-office of the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE AND GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

AN AUCTION
of the boxes will be held at the Fifth-avenue Theatre TUESDAY MORNING, June 10, at 9 o'clock.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ASTORIA, Harlem, Morrisania, and High Bridge, every SUNDAY during the Summer. Steamers MORRISANIA, HARLEM, and MATTEWAN, leave Fulton Market-slip hourly, from 10 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.; leave Morrisania from 9:30 A. M. to 7 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 119th-st., each way; fare 15 cents. Steamer CATLIN will connect with every boat to and from New-York for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

AHOY, FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH, EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of Nelly White, commencing June 8. Leaves Peck-slip 8:30 and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.—Steamers leave daily, (Sunday included) from Spring-st., at 10, 2, and 5:15 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Fare 15c.

FISHERMEN USE FOSTER'S PATENT GIMP GUT for snells and leaders. Sold at all fishing-tackle stores. Principal depot, No. 25 Delancey-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A BOOK WRITTEN IN FRENCH, in 14th-st. near Union-square. The finder will get a reward by bringing it to Café de la Marine, Bleecker-st.

THE GENTLEMAN WHO LEFT A parcel containing a vest in a Third-avenue car, can call for it by claiming ownership, at No. 289 Bowery, in the cigar-store.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS (repeated down the margins) — LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST WEEK of Miss AGNES ETHEL and of FERNANDE. FRIDAY EVE'G, June 13, benefit of Miss JENNIE LEE, on which occasion will be produced for the first time at this theatre Robertson's play of CASTE, with Mr. J. H. STODDART, who has kindly volunteered for the part of ECCLES. SATURDAY EVE'G, June 14 benefit of Mr. EDWARD LAMB, on which occasion will be produced—first time here—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND and TOODLES. MONDAY EVE'G, June 16, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON and benefit of Mr. E. H. GOUGE, (Treasurer,) on which occasion MISS AGNES ETHEL will make her last appearance this season in the great Parisian comedy, FERNANDE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 18, Commencement of the SUMMER SEASON, and engagement for a short period of the charming actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will appear in her wonderful impersonation JANE EYRE.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

(FERNANDE and ETHEL repeated down the margins.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON
Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST WEEK AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MISS NEILSON.

AND LAST WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S MANAGEMENT.

Mr. Booth respectfully announces the present week as the LAST SIX NIGHTS Of the engagement of MISS NEILSON, Prior to her departure for Europe.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,
LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF
AMY ROBSART.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30, MISS NEILSON Will, in compliance with many requests, appear as ROSALIND, In Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of AS YOU LIKE IT.

LAST NEILSON MATINEE, ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1:30.

Seats may be secured for these closing nights of Miss NEILSON at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY
by
DION BOUCICAULT,
MORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS. TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT. Miss Katherine Rogers, Mr. Allerton, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Bradley, Mr. Levick, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. Fawcett, (both by permission of Mr. Daly,) Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Mills, Mr. A. Becks, Misses Blaisdell, Bell, Bate, and Burroughs.
SCENERY.
EXCHANGE-PLACE.
A BOUDOIR, FIFTH-AVENUE.
A MUSICAL MATINEE ON MURRAY HILL.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE. YORKVILLE.
BROAD-STREET. (By Night.)
THE LAVA BEDS IN EXCHANGE-PLACE.
THE TOMBS.
THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.
THE SPECIAL SESSIONS.
OLD ICE-HOUSE UNDER A CONCERT-SALOON.
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD.
THE "NEW IDEA."
MORA MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 14.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY. No. 624
Grand Inaugural of the Summer Season.
Engagement of those charming
COLEMAN SISTERS,
COLEMAN SISTERS,
who will appear every evening, until further notice, in William Vershing's emotional drama of
DRIVEN FROM HOME,
SUPPORTED BY A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
and introducing their grand specialties,
SONGS, DUETS, SOLOS, DANCES, &c.,
forming a most complete
UNIQUE AND NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.
FAMILY MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
AT 2 P. M. AT 2 P. M.
Evening performances
commence at 8. commence at 8.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
EBEN'S POPULAR SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS.
Mr. FELIX I. EBEN..........Conductor
The coolest and best ventilated place of amusement in the Union. Entirely refitted and decorated. Admission, 25 cents.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB will be held at Dudley's Grove on WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1873. Steam-boat *General Sedgwick*, Capt. Sherman, and barges *W. Sands* and *W. J. Haskett*, are engaged for the occasion. Music by Robertson's Band and club pipers. The steam-boat will call at South 6th-st., Williamsburg, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8; Christopher-st., North River, 9; 34th-st., 9:30, and 152d-st., 10 o'clock. Barges will lay at Christopher and 34th sts. Returning will make the same landings. Gent's ticket $1; ladies', 50c.; children over twelve, 25c. To be had at the club-house, No. 118 Sullivan-st.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
Desirable Location for Summer.
Rooms to let at Summer prices, permanently or transiently. References exchanged.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Near Madison-square,
Second floor to let, furnished, with or without board; private family.

5TH-AV., NO. 224.
Large, desirable rooms to rent, en suite or singly, with or without private table, or without board. Prices reduced for the Summer; references.

NO. 45 WEST 25TH-ST.
Handsomely furnished third-story front room, and two hall rooms. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.
An elegantly-furnished second floor to let, with private table if preferred; reference exchanged.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, PERMAnently or transiently, an elegant first floor, appropriately furnished, for meetings, receptions, private theatricals, amateur entertainments, &c., &c. For particulars apply at the office of the Penrhyn Slate Company, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH-ST., A LITTLE west of Broadway.—Large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for gentlemen, in private family; also single room; choice restaurants near; references exchanged.

TWO DOORS ABOVE STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—Elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with first-class board; unusually desirable as a Summer residence; references. No. 304 2d-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor and extension; also, medium-sized second floor, front, with first-class board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 58 East 129th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Harlem.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

LARGE FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, at Summer prices; central location; five minutes from Fifth-avenue Hotel; also, single rooms; French spoken. 134 East 24th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR above 34th-st.—Front or back parlor, or parlor floor, with or without private table; other rooms if desired.

TO LET—A FEW NICELY-FURNISHED rooms with or without board, in a small French family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 239 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom to let, without board, to gentlemen, at No. 151 West 36th-st.; also single room; terms to suit.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with board, to families or gentlemen; Summer prices. No. 7 West 32d-st.

NO. 123 5TH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, on second and third floors; single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—BOARD, SUMmer prices. Family and single rooms. Also, hall room.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large and single rooms. Summer rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:45
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager

LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.

LAST NIGHTS of MADELEIN MOREL. Every night at 8, the Thrilling German Sensation, MADELEIN MOREL. Characters by all the famous Fifth-avenue Company — Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Nellie Mortimer, Nina Varian, Roberta Norwood, Mr. Charles Fisher, George Clarke, Jas. Lewis, Louis James, Henry Crisp, W. J. Lemoyne, E. Pierce, and others.

LAST MATINEE but two of MADELEIN MOREL, SATURDAY at 1:30.

MONDAY, 16th of June, BENEFIT of Miss FANNY MORANT.
WEDNESDAY, 18th of June, BENEFIT of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Miss CLARA MORRIS
has the honor to announce that her BENEFIT will take place on (to-morrow)
MONDAY EVENING, June 9,
when she will appear as PERVENCHE in the reigning sensation,
MADELEIN MOREL.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
takes pleasure in announcing that WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 11, has been appointed for
HER BENEFIT,
on which occasion she will appear as MEROPE the Actress, in the Brilliant Play of MADELEIN MOREL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. (Begins at 8.)
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

FAREWELL WEEK
of
Mr. CHARLES FECHTER.

LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

RUY BLAS,
with
Mr. FECHTER as RUY BLAS,
for
SIX NIGHTS
and
ONE MATINEE ONLY.

SATURDAY, June 14, at 1:30 o'clock,
LAST MATINEE
of Mr. FECHTER and of the Season.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 14,
Last Appearance of Mr. FECHTER and Close of the Season.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. FRANK MAYO
IMMENSE SUCCESS, AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF Mr. FRANK MAYO in DAVY CROCKETT.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF Mr. FRANK MAYO.
LAST NIGHTS AT 8. SATURDAY LAST MATINEE. — The popular young Artist, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in Murdoch's new and BEAUTIFUL IDYL of the Backwoods, called, DAVY CROCKETT, DAVY CROCKETT, with an excellent cast.
MATINEE Performances at 2 P. M. EVERY DAY. — Last week of the celebrated actor, Mr. E. EDDY, in the Nautical Drama of THE OCEAN OF LIFE, cast to entire Company, including first appearance of the favorite Actor, Mr. WILLIAM HARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, June 16, J. M. WARD in new sensation of CUBA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW
IN COMEDY AND PANTOMIME.
St. Felix Troupe, Sig. Willio, Sisters French, Mafflin.
LULU, THE GREAT GYMNAST.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, June 16, first appearance of GOFFY GOOFT.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.
Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, June 8, at 8,
FOURTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant programme will be performed.
Admission, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $4.
To be had at the usual places.
Every Thursday, grand extra concert.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB,
SPRING MEETING, 1873.
SATURDAY, June 7,
WEDNESDAY, June 11,
SATURDAY, June 14,
TUESDAY, June 17,
THURSDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, June 21.
First race each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES,
June 7, 11, 14, 17, 19, and 21.
Extra trains will leave Grand Central Depot on above days at 1:20 and 2:10 P. M., returning after the races. Special cars reserved for ladies.
Excursion tickets 40 cents.
C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS', at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. Organs $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, and upward.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS
are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. Terms liberal. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED for 1 stamp. Chickering's, Steinway's, and Waters' Pianos and Organs to rent in the country.

CHICKERING & SONS'
(Established 1823)
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIR, Principals.

WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Academic Course to meet demand.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Candidates for admission to this institution will be examined at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, June 20, beginning at 9 A. M. The examination will be extended, if necessary, through the following day; but it is very desirable that all candidates should present themselves promptly at the time first named.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, BROADWAY, CORner 33d-st., and No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWing, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

TEACHERS.

PARIS.—A YOUNG LADY EDUCATED IN Paris remaining in the City the Summer would give lessons in English, French, music, and drawing in exchange for board. Address Paris, Box No. 4, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

JEROME PARK.

First Day of the Spring Meeting—A Large and Brilliant Assemblage—Splendid Racing.

Seldom has the Metropolitan racing season had a more splendid and encouraging opening than that of yesterday. Nothing was wanting. An unusually large attendance, a fine breezy day, and capital sport form a combination which is dear to the heart of a race-course steward, while they put every one in good humor with themselves and all around them. The heavy fall of rain on Friday afternoon had not only laid the dust through the Park and along Harlem-lane, but had freshened up the foliage, brought out, if possible, still more blossoms, and altogether made the drive to Fordham most enjoyable. Long before the hour set down for the first race, the nursery-maids and children, who ordinarily have the Park all to themselves, were enlivened by the drays, wagonettes, and barouches, which were in one continuous stream, carrying Dame Fashion from her home in Fifth-avenue to her chosen sporting-ground at Jerome Park. And this procession, sprinkled here and there with vehicles and pleasure-seekers of a less pretentious order, was continued up till 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. That ride through the Park is one of the charms of the Jerome Park meetings, for the Park regulations make the ride orderly, and therefore enjoyable. Carriages do not dash along at such a pace that there is no time to admire the bright eyes and criticise the toilets of their fair occupants; and, then, Harlem-lane has a prescriptive claim to all the fast driving. Yesterday will long be remembered for its "drive to the races." Never has the Park seen so long a string of carriages, more elegantly and gaily-dressed ladies, and so many thoroughly well-horsed and well-equipped turn-outs. Had Holbein seen it, he would have perhaps been tempted to paint the "Dance of Life" as a counterpart to his "Dance of Death." Along the Lane there was many a little spurt, in which the ladies displayed considerable interest. At Stetson's, and the hundred and one Summer hotels along the route, parties of gentlemen were congregated in earnest discussion, over the first bottle of champagne, of the chances of their favorites in the various races. At McComb's Dam Bridge there was the usual crowd and the usual gathering of very zealous policemen, who thought that if a horse only swished his tail, he was going to break out into a gallop, or at least a trot. Along Central-avenue the streams of carriages converged and became one, and in spite of the rain of yesterday, the dust soon began to blow in clouds. But then one cannot combine a cool breeze and no dust. At Jerome Park the scene has certainly never been surpassed, and rarely equaled. Without any event of special interest, such as the great races of last year between Harry Bassett and Longfellow, with a programme more intrinsically interesting to the racing man than the mere sightseer, the opening of the race meeting brought together a larger crowd than has perhaps ever before been seen at Jerome Park. The Club-house was more than well filled with its aristocratic members, their wives, sisters, daughters, and lady friends, and the grand stand was as crammed as a theatre on a benefit night, and boasted an unusual assemblage of elegantly-dressed ladies, who, without exception, saw the programme out and evinced the greatest interest in the different events of the day. As they filed across the green after the racing was over many an eye sparkled as it caught sight of the beautiful piece of plate, representing an Indian spearing a buffalo, which Mr. Belmont, the President of the Jockey Club, added to the Belmont Stakes.

With regard to the racing, it was, with one exception—the steeple-chase—exciting and enjoyable. In the first race, the Fordham Handicap, Ortolan was an overwhelming favorite, the field only selling at two to one against him in the pools. Mr. Belmont's Gray Planet, who ought to have done better considering the light weight at which he was handicapped, led off, and kept ahead for the first half mile, the favorite lying well up. But Mr. Sanford's two horses, Preakness and Mate, gradually drew up, and came down the homestretch together, Mate taking the first and Preakness the second place. How great are the vicissitudes of horse-racing! Out of a field of nine, Ortolan, the favorite, came in a very bad last. The Belmont Stakes resulted in another notable victory for Col. McDaniel's stable, Springbok beating Mr. Belmont's colt, Hunter & Travers' Strachino and the others, as he liked. Much disappointment was expressed at the running of Mr. Withers' Blair Athol colt, Stonehenge, who was last under the string, and from whom much better things had been anticipated. The Purse Race was the finest of the day. The favorite, Quits, was nowhere, but Sunrise, Mildew, and Fadladeen rushed past the post so close together, almost in a foul, that the judges' decision had to be given before it was known which of the horses had won. The race was awarded to Sunrise, a rank outsider, Mildew losing the race by being ruled out in consequence of his jockey attempting to cross. The steeple-chase—the race of all others which the ladies love—resulted in a ridiculous fiasco. Only three horses started—Lochiel, who has won many a race, Duffy, who lately bore off Southern laurels, and Victor. Soon after the start, Lochiel fell at the water-jump under the Club-house, throwing his jockey, and running away. Then Duffy, who apparently had the race all to himself, took the wrong track among the trees, and was obliged to go back, leaving Victor a quarter of a mile ahead, but Victor, in his turn, must needs leave the course, and Duffy came very near winning the race after all. Another ten or twenty yards would have placed him first, instead of second, on the bulletin board. It is much to be regretted that these steeple-chase courses are so arranged that it almost always happens that one or more of the jockeys take the wrong course. It frequently begets wrangling among the betting men and the jockeys themselves, and often spoils what would otherwise be a most exciting race. But, with this one exception, the stewards of the Jerome Park meeting may well feel gratified with the éclat with which their opening day went off. The next day's racing is on Wednesday, when another most excellent day's sport will be furnished. The track was very heavy from the rain of Friday night, and the time made in the several races was good, under the circumstances.

THE FORDHAM HANDICAP.

The inaugural race of the meeting was the Fordham Handicap for all ages, a mile and a quarter; $50 each, half forfeit and $500 added. Out of the thirty-eight entries a dozen were marked on the card as starters. There were Buckley & Tulley's imp. b. c. Buckden, four years, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, four years, by Revolver, out of Syren; August Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, four years, by Planet, out of Eagless; W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neill, four years, by Bay Dick, dam by imp. Scythian; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Sally Carter; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, six years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, also br. c. Mate, four years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross; Carroll & Coars' br. h. Ortolan, six years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird; M. A. Littell's b. m. Winesap, five years, by Van Dyke, out of Nina, also br. c. Wizard, four years, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan; John F. Chamberlin's ch. c. Wheatly, four years, by War Dance, dam by Glencoe, and A. C. Monson's b. g. Vim, four years, by Kentucky, out of Verbena.

This was a magnificent field, and it was a hard matter for the connoisseurs to pick the winner. The pool-stand was surrounded by an eager throng, and the music of Dr. Underwood brought out the purses of the speculators easily. Ortolan was pitched upon as the favorite, with the Preakness stable as the second choice. The following were the odds:

Ortolan	$260	$140	$350
Preakness, Mate	90	75	240
Business	70	65	155
Buckden	80	50	100
Gray Planet	55	55	100
Hattie O'Neill, Sanford, Winesap, Wizard, Wheatly, Vim, Boss Tweed — The field	55	50	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	$435	$1,060

At the last moment it was announced that the horses Sanford, Wheatly, and Wizard would not start, and that Mate carried four pounds over his handicap weight, and when the time for starting arrived Littell's colors were not to be found.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole. Punctually at 2 o'clock the brigade was mustered, and after one false attempt they were off with Ortolan, Preakness, Gray Planet, and Buckden forming the first division. As they came up the homestretch Gray Planet rushed to the front and cut out the work in fine style, Buckden coming up to the second place. As they rattled past the stand, Planet was still showing the way by half a length, with Buckden hanging on to him in the second place, Ortolan third, Business fourth, Mate fifth, Preakness sixth. Going round the turn, Planet shot away a length, while Ortolan went forward to the second place, collared by Buckden, with Preakness in the fourth position. When they neared the quarter-pole Ortolan shook off Buckden, and went up to Planet's head, while Preakness passed Buckden and was in the third position, Buckden fourth, Mate fifth, and Business sixth. In this manner they passed the quarter-pole. When they came under the bluff Planet again pushed to the front, and Preakness went up to the second place. As they went out of sight Preakness was seen to go past Planet, and when they reappeared on the lower turn he was two lengths ahead, while his stable companion, Mate, was in the second place, Planet third, and Buckden fourth. At the three-quarter pole the Preakness Stable had all the others beaten, as Preakness was two lengths ahead of Mate, who was the same distance away from Gray Planet. As they neared home Mate was allowed to pass Preakness, and won the race in a big canter. The others came in straggling, Business third, Gray Planet fourth, and Boss Tweed fifth. Time—2:16.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared by the 20th May; with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. To close and name on the 1st of March. Weights to be published by the 1st of May. Winners, after publication of weights, of $1,000 to carry 5 pounds; of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. One mile and and a quarter.

M. H. Sanford's br. c. Mate, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 104 pounds... 1
M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Bay Leaf, 112 pounds... 2
D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Syren, 97 pounds... 3
A. Belmont's gr. c. Gray Planet, by Planet, out of Eagless, 100 pounds... 4
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Boss Tweed, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama... 5
Buckley & Tully's b. c. Buckden, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence, 102 pounds... 6
Carroll & Coars' br. h. Ortolan, 6 years, by Doneraile, out of Canary Bird, 112 pounds... 7
W. R. Babcock's b. f. Hattie O'Neill, 4 years, by Bay Dick, dam by Scythian, 90 pounds... 8
A. C. Monson's b. g. Vim, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Verbena, 75 pounds... 9
Time—2:16.

THE BELMONT STAKES.

Now came the important event of the day—the contest for the rich Belmont stakes—a mile and five furlongs, for three-year olds. This stake was inaugurated in 1867, which was won by the fleet filly Ruthless in 3:05. In 1868 General Duke, by Lexington, won it in 3:02, while in 1869 Mr. Belmont won it himself with Fenian, by imp. Micky Free, in 3:04½. In 1870 Kingfisher was the victor in 2:59½. In 1871 Harry Bassett won it in the fastest time it was ever run in, viz.: 2:56. Last year his stable companion, Joe Daniels, bore off the great event in 2:58¾. The race yesterday was the seventh renewal for the stakes, and for the third time in succession the McDaniel confederacy has carried off the honors. This result was unlooked for this year, for the knowing ones did not consider that McDaniel had the least show until yesterday, when the fact that Springbok was a real clipper somehow got ventilated abroad, and consequently just before the race he became as equally the favorite as Belmonts among the fancy. The heaviest pools of the day were sold on this race, and the deep interest manifested in the result showed that the future struggles of the three-year olds in the great stakes at Monmouth Park and Saratoga will be the principal subject of debate during the Summer. Ten horses faced the starter, and these were A. Belmont's pair, the imported bay colt by Breadalbane out of Ellimere, and ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington; F. Morris' ch. c. Long Branch, by imp. Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson; Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of Mary Bell, also ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, out of Jenny Rose; D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, by Lexington; M. A. Little's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by Australian, out of Aerolite; Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverly, by Australian, out of imp. Cicely Jopson; D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, out of Coimbra, by King Tom, and S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, out of Mandina. The betting was as follows:

Belmont	$675	$825
McDaniel	675	745
Hunter & Travers	400	665
Clark & Grinstead	415	405
Morris	250	300
Field	135	150
	$2,550	$2,990

There was much disappointment among the backers of the Belmont colors when it was known that Silk Stocking was not to start, and Count D'Orsay was to fill his place.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and five furlongs, they were started from under the club-house bluff, where they were soon marshaled for the fray. One false attempt to get away, and then the flag dropped to a fair start, when Reviler immediately carried Hunter and Travers colors to the front, with Springbok second and Count D'Orsay third, the others in a bunch. As they went out of sight round the bluff, Fellow Craft was seen to rush ahead with his stable companion (Strachino) with him in the second place. They were all close together. When they reappeared on the lower turn Fellow Craft was still showing the way, Strachino still second, Stonehenge third, and the two Belmont colts together. These formed the first division. In the second were Springbok, Waverly, and Long Branch. They maintained these positions round the turn to the homestretch, when Stonehenge made his run and led the first group. When they passed the judges' stand, Stonehenge was showing the way a length ahead of Count D'Orsay, with Springbok hanging to his quarter, Fellow Craft fourth. As they went round the turn, Springbok passed the Count, assuming the second place, and he was followed in the manœuvre by Fellow Craft. When they passed the quarter-pole, Stonehenge was but half a length ahead of Springbok, Fellow Craft a close third, Count D'Orsay fourth, and his stable companion fifth. On approaching the hill, Springbok began his work, and was soon past Stonehenge, who suddenly fell back to the fifth position, already beaten. Waverly was now up to the second place, Fellow Craft third, the Breadalbane colt fourth, Count D'Orsay fifth, with Stonehenge with him. As they went out of sight Springbok was observed to go away a full length, and when they reappeared on the lower turn he was three lengths away, with Waverly in the second place two lengths in front of Count D'Orsay. Springbok now had the crowd beaten, as he easily opened the gap to four lengths at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the homestretch Count D'Orsay, Strachino, and Waverly had a struggle for the second place, while Springbok passed under the string an easy winner by six lengths in 3:01¼; Count D'Orsay second, Strachino third.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year-olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the club. Mr. A. Belmont, President of the club, will also add $1,000 in plate, with the condition that should his own stable win it, it will be given to the Ladies' Stakes, same meeting. The second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and five furlongs; value to winner, $6,300.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, by imp. Australian, dam Hester... 1
A. Belmont's ch. c. D'Orsay, by Kentucky, dam Lady Blessington... 2
Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, dam May Bell... 3
Clark & Grinstead's b. c. Waverly, by imp. Australian, dam Cicely Jopson... 0
A. Belmont's imp. b. c. by Breadalbane, dam Ellermire... 0
F. Morris' ch. c. Long Branch, by imp. Eclipse, out of Molly Jackson... 0
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by imp. Australian, dam Aerolite... 0
D. D. Withers' imp. b. c. Stonehenge, by Blair Athol, dam Coimbra... 0
Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Reviler, by Censor, dam Jenny Rose... 0
S. D. Bruce's ch. c. Galway, by Concord, dam Mandina... 0
Time—3:01¼.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The third race on the card was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, and the following eleven sported silk on the occasion, viz.: G. H. Rice's b. f. Sunrise, three years, by Planet, out of Ultima; John F. Chamberlin's gr. g. Brennus, four years, by Lightning, out of Brenna; M. H. Sanford's br. h. Bingaman, five years, by Asteroid, out of Bay Leaf; also b. g. Mildew, four years, by Lexington, out of Mildred; Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quits, three years, by Eclipse, out of Columbia; D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, six years, by Australian, out of Kate Hays; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. 3 years, by Leamington, out of Wombat; T. W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina; J. Rodgers & Son's b. g. Manitoba, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Belle, and Carroll & Coar's b. f. The Nurse, 3 years, by Australian, out of Zone. The betting men were at their wits' end to pick the probable winner of this lot, as the distance was short. These races are like "a flash in the pan," and outsiders are apt to upset the best-laid plans. Quits, however, appeared to be particularly fancied by the knowing ones, and they accordingly received a regular turn over, as the field won. The pools ranged at the following rates:

Quits	$310	$100
Fadladeen	120	120
McDaniel	129	90
Sanford	100	100
The Nurse	40	20
Field	95	100
	$825	$530

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarter or extra stretch behind the judges' stand, and after one false start they were sent away with Sunrise in the lead two lengths, and The Nurse second, the others in a bunch. They went round the bluff with Sunrise still leading a couple of lengths, The Nurse second, and Chickabiddy third. This way they went out of sight, but on reappearing a change had occurred. Bingaman had gone up from the rear and was in the lead going strong and cutting out the work in fine style. Sunrise was in the second place and Quits third. As they came round the lower turn Sunrise passed Bingaman and again assumed the lead, while McDaniel's filly left the rear guard and ran into the third place, with Quits fourth. The latter now made a determined effort, and at the three-quarter pole Quits rushed up to the lead, but only for a moment, for as they got into the straight work on the homestretch, Bingaman, Sunrise and Fadladeen, on the extreme outside of the track, passed her, and Mildew, running close to the pole, was fourth. A fine struggle ensued between Bingaman, Sunrise, and Fadladeen for the race, and they approached the goal together. Within 100 feet of the stand Bingaman shot ahead, and passed under the string a half length in front, Sunrise second, a neck ahead of Fadladeen; Mildew fourth, the others beaten off. A claim of foul was made by the jockey of Sunrise against the jockey of Bingaman, whom he claimed jostled against him. This the judges allowed, and disqualified Bingaman, thus giving the race to Sunrise, to the delight of the fielders.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, for all ages; entrance money to second horse; maidens, if three years old, allowed 3 pounds; if four years old, 7 pounds; if five years or upward, 12 pounds; three-quarters of a mile.

Geo. H. Rice's b. f. Sunrise, 3 years, by Planet, out of Ultima, 84 pounds... 1
T. W. Doswell's ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, dam Nora Creina, 116 pounds... 2
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Bingaman, 5 years, by Asteroid, dam Bay Leaf, 102 pounds... *
John F. Chamberlin's gr. g. Brennus, 4 years, by Lightning, dam Brenna, 105 pounds... 0
M. H. Sanford's b. g. Mildew, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 98 pounds... 0
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 84 pounds... 0
D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, 6 years, by Australian, out of Kate Hayes, 113 pounds... 0
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by Leamington, dam Wombat, 84 pounds... 0
Geo. Dennison's b. g. Marcus, 5 years, by Prophet, out of Jessie Dixon, 99 pounds... 0
J. Rodgers & Son's b. g. Manitoba, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Belle, 98 pounds... 0
Carroll & Coar's b. f. The Nurse, by Australian, dam Zone, 84 pounds... 0
Time—1:20.

* Disqualified.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport was brought to a close with the ever-popular steeple-chase, in which one of the riders was brought to grief, and in his fall brought sorrow and lamentation to the backers of the favorite, and once more were the wiseacres despondent. The course was the usual one, said to be about two miles and a half, and four horses were entered, viz: Lochiel, Duffy, Village Blacksmith, and a new candidate for steeple-chase honors, named Victor, who proved his title to the name in winning the race, even if he did it by a "scratch." Village Blacksmith did not come to the post, and the betting on the remaining three was as follows:

Lochiel	$300	$375
Duffy	160	175
Victor	45	45
Total	$505	$595

They were started from the patch of green between the tracks in front of the grand stand, and when the flag fell Victor went away first, the other two together. They went over a fence in the same order, but on going into the field at the first turn Duffy went to the front, two lengths ahead of Lochiel, who was the same distance ahead of Victor. They then jumped a fence in the same order, and approached a hurdle under the bluff, which Duffy leaped three lengths ahead of Lochiel, who was four lengths away from Victor. They now went into the field toward the lower turn in the same positions, six lengths apart, and were soon lost to view behind the bluff. They came round by the lower turn, inside the field, toward the grand stand, and came over a hurdle without difficulty. The water-jump in front of the grand stand then obstructed their path, and Duffy got over safely, although he did not clear the water. Lochiel next tried the leap, and made a failure, and brought his rider, Midgely, to grass, injuring him but slightly. Duffy and Victor now had it to themselves, and the pair went to the picnic grounds. Here Duffy made a blunder, and had to turn back, and Victor now had a long lead, went over the stone-wall on the hill, and went away again to the field toward the lower turn. The race was without interest, and the spectators did not expect that Duffy could ever reach Victor, but at this moment the latter bolted outside the course, and was obliged to turn back. The excitement was now great, as Duffy traveled over the obstacles rapidly, and without accident, and closed very fast upon Victor. He was soon within four lengths of the latter, and when they jumped into the regular track at the lower turn but three lengths divided them. They came up the homestretch plying whip and spur, Duffy closing upon Victor. The excitement and enthusiasm was great, and when Victor jumped the last hurdle a length in the lead, his backers were frantic with exultation. They were now on the flat racing for home, but Victor held his lead, and won by a length, time—6:26.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeple-chase, purse $700, of which $200 to the second horse; welter weights; entrance free; three or more to start; about two and a half miles.

J. Walden's b. c. Victor, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, by Scythian, 148 pounds... 1
D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Olio, 153 pounds... 2
J. R. Coffin's b. h. Lochiel, 5 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonnet, 154 pounds... 0
Time—6:26.

Closing Reception of the Cooper Union Literary Class.

Last evening the closing reception of the Cooper Union Literary Class was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, the President, Mr. O. W. Flanagan, presiding. The platform was occupied by the members of the Literary Society, and the auditorium was well filled. The President, in delivering the introductory address, dwelt upon the advantages to be derived from the efficient working of the Literary Society, and remarked that among the many great benefits conferred through the medium of the Cooper Union Institute, few branches of the establishment could be productive of more desirable results.

Next on the programme came an oration on "Prejudice," by Mr. E. A. Hazan. An original poem, entitled "Pandora," by Mr. J. E. Maloney, occasioned considerable merriment. Mr. David Legare delivered an oration on "Love." Prof. Frobisher then gave a selection of readings, after which followed an oration on "Enlightened Kindness" by Mr. F. W. Pollock, and a poem on "Sunshine and Shadow" by Mr. Marvin R. Clarke. "Phil Blood's Leap" was next read by Mr. James Dunn, and the programme was closed by an oration entitled "Summer," by Mr. J. J. Carolan.

Terrible Accident at Hamilton Ferry.

A terrible accident occurred in the river at Hamilton Ferry yesterday afternoon. At 6 o'clock the ferry-boat Baltic left her slip on the Brooklyn side, and on nearing New-York a small row-boat containing five men was seen coming down the river opposite the ferry-house. The engines were reversed, and the Baltic stopped close to the slip, but the boatmen seemed undecided which way to row, and their boat rapidly drifted under the bow of the Baltic, which was now close to the rack. Four of the men jumped overboard, and one was rescued by the deck-hands; but their less daring companion remained in the boat, and attempted to climb to the deck of the Baltic. He reached the guards, but before he could get on board the boat drifted against the rack crushing the unfortunate man to death. His mangled body fell into the river and sunk from sight. The other men were picked up, and the boat was found to be uninjured. It was ascertained that the occupants of the boat were Spaniards, and were on a pleasure excursion in a boat which they hired from the Battery landing. On returning to Brooklyn the pilot of the Baltic, Robert H. Garrison, was arrested and locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. The employes of the ferry company who witnessed the accident exonerate the pilot, and declare the accident to have been due to the inexperience of the boat's crew.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Mrs. Fanny Hill, of the Union-square Hotel, was arrested, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Cox, on complaint of a Charles A. Brown, of No. 685 Broadway, who charges her with illegally retaining a diamond ring, of the value of $1,200, belonging to him. Mrs. Hill claimed that she had agreed to purchase the ring, and was allowed to go on her own recognizance until she can bring witnesses to the agreement.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, John McIntosh was committed for trial on a charge of stealing a gold chain worth $75 from Wm. McIntosh, of No. 205 West Sixteenth-street.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. E. F. Bishop, the plaintiff in the never-ending Bishop divorce suit, was held by Judge Coulter to answer a charge of perjury. The complainant is Mrs. Charlotte Bissick, of No. 120 West Forty-fourth-street, at whose house Bishop has resided for some time past.

August Davis, aged thirty years, a laborer, residing in Mott Haven, while at work on the under-ground railroad, at One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday, was seriously injured by a portion of a derrick falling on him.

Dennis White, deck-hand on the fishing-smack Salem, lying at Pier No. 24 East River, was caught between the dock and the ferry boat Fulton, at the Fulton Ferry, yesterday morning, and seriously injured. He was cared for at Park Hospital.

The ferry-boat Communipaw, while opposite Pier No. 14 North River, yesterday, ran down a sail-boat containing three men. The boat was capsized, and the men were rescued from drowning by John Connolly, watchman of Pier No. 12.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull was alive at a late hour last night.

Simon H. Stern denies that he is a candidate for Police Justice.

Marshal Hart granted 1,081 licenses last week; amount received, $5,095 50.

Twelve thousand nine hundred emigrants arrived at this port during last week.

The Liederkranz Society gave its first Summer-night's festival at Terrace Garden, last evening.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street, will be laid this afternoon.

The Times Club played a game of base-ball, yesterday, with the Western Union Telegraph Club. The latter proved victorious by a score of 30 to 25.

A fire occurred at 9 o'clock last night in the basement of No. 9 Elizabeth-street, occupied as a rag-shop by Richard Hester. Damage $500; insured for $1,500.

The steam-ship Hermann, which left Bremen on May 24 and Southampton on May 27, reached this port yesterday with advices fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

The Executive Committee reported to the German Republican Central Organization last evening that the latter failed to procure a suitable representation in the new City Government.

The Société Alsacienne-Lorraine during the past month aided seventy six Alsatian and Lorraine immigrants, at an expense of $364 35. Donations amounting to $168 were received.

Augustus Lorenz, a buyer of furs for the house of Lord & Taylor, was committed for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $2,000 worth of goods from his employers. He pleaded guilty.

Judges Van Vorst and Daly, District Attorney Phelps, Nathaniel Jarvis, and a number of other gentlemen, visited the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, yesterday, on a tour of inspection.

The injury to Mr. William Stuart, the theatrical manager, was not so severe as had been reported, and after a night's rest he was enabled, yesterday, to attend to his usual engagements.

The Brazilian corvette Nictheroy, which left Rio Janeiro April 24, arrived at this port yesterday. She mounts twenty guns, and has a crew of 540 officers and men. Capt. J. F. Ulro is in command of the vessel.

The body of an unknown man was found at Fulton Ferry and sent to the Morgue. The body was yesterday identified as that of James Hagen, a shoe-maker, who resided at No. 33 East Broadway, who has been missing since Dec. 3 last.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 541; taxes and assessments collected, $60,400.

Yesterday the motion to remit the forfeiture of Fanny Hyde's bail was argued before Judge Moore. Decision reserved.

An Englishman named John Embolt, nineteen years old, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in his room at No. 205 Fifth-street, Williamsburg.

The miniature yacht race on the lake at Prospect Park, between Commodore J. Fleming's schooner Carthage and Mr. S. A. Avila's schooner Sadie T., of the Prospect Park Yacht Club, which was to have been sailed yesterday for a gold anchor, was postponed owing to a disagreement as to the preliminaries of the race.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Central Methodist Episcopal Church, of Yonkers, will be dedicated on Sunday, July 6.

The session of the Hudson River Ministerial Association will take place at Tarrytown on Monday and Tuesday, 9th and 10th insts.

Judge Van Cott will address the Band of Hope, a temperance organization, at the Methodist Church, Mount Vernon, this evening.

A complaint was preferred, a day or two ago, against Charles Dean, of Kingsbridge, for keeping a horse for two days without food and water.

Right Rev. Wm. W. Niles, Bishop of New-Hampshire, is expected to preach in St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Yonkers, this forenoon and evening.

Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will administer the rite of confirmation in St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, this evening.

A new temperance organization, a degree higher than the Temple of Honor, is to be established in Mount Vernon, the officers of which are to be installed on Wednesday evening next, 11th inst.

The ordination and installation of John W. Skinner as a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of Yonkers, will take place this (Sunday) morning, services commencing at 10:30 o'clock.

A contract has been awarded to J. Sheridan for carrying a daily mail between Port Chester and Tarrytown via White Plains from the 1st of July, thus for the first time bringing Port Chester and Tarrytown in direct communication with the county seat.

Thirteen acres of land adjoining the Dater property, on the line of the Southern Railroad, in the Township of Morrisania, has been sold for $90,000. Five years ago it formed a portion of a tract of thirty acres, and was bought for $800 per acre.

Coroner Brennecke held an inquest, on Friday, on the body of an unknown man found drowned upon Rye Beach. The deceased was about thirty-five years old, five feet six inches high, had red hair, but no whiskers; had on a blue pea-jacket, fine black cloth pantaloons, and white undershirt, shoes and white woolen socks.

"The Children's Day" will be observed in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, on Sunday morning and afternoon. Rev. George R. Crooks, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M., and speak at the children's gathering at 3 P. M. In the evening Rev. T. R. Slicer will continue his course of lectures on character. Subject: "Instability as Illustrated in the Life of Reuben."

STATEN ISLAND.

The ladies and Sunday-school children attached to the Church of the Ascension, at Factoryville, yesterday had their first picnic this season, at the Fort Wadsworth grounds, Clifton.

The Richmond County Sunday-school Teachers' Association will hold its annual meeting to-morrow evening, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Tottenville. Rev. Dr. Browne, President of the association, will conduct the exercises.

A span of horses attached to a milk-wagon, owned by Mr. S. J. K. Vreeland, while standing in the streets of New-Brighton, took fright during the absence of the driver, and dashing through a lumber-yard jumped into the river, dragging the wagon after them. One of the horses, valued at $250, was instantly killed, and the other was crippled so badly that he will probably not be of much use hereafter. The owner had bargained to sell the team at a high figure.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. Jeremiah Downs, of Yaphank, while in a fit of passion, yesterday morning, struck his son, only eight years old, with a club, inflicting injuries that are pronounced fatal. The inhuman father was arrested and held to await the result.

James Lopez, the engineer, who was crushed and burned by the overturning of his locomotive, at the Brooklyn Water Works, in Hempstead, some time ago, is dead. A few days since, he was brought to a hospital in this City, where it was found necessary to amputate one of his legs, and he survived the operation only about twenty-four hours.

NEW-JERSEY.

The postal card made its first appearance in New Brunswick yesterday.

The Regents of the Hudson County Hospital meet at Taylor's Hotel to-morrow afternoon.

Dennis McArdle, aged fifteen, was drowned in Sweeney's Basin, Trenton, yesterday, while bathing.

A monument is to be erected at Freehold to the memory of Major Peter Vredenbergh, who was killed at the battle of Winchester.

The flagman's house on the Erie Railway at Henderson-street, Jersey City, took fire yesterday from the explosion of a kerosene lamp and was destroyed.

A Central Railroad freight train ran off the track, at Elizabeth, on Friday night, through a misplaced switch. Travel was delayed about two hours.

The trial of Van Winkle Bogart, charged with complicity in the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, of Paterson, will begin to-morrow in the Passaic County Courts.

A woman named Tiltenback, who resided in Palisade-avenue, Jersey City, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

A woman named Greek has been arrested at Union Hill for habitually pouring boiling water on the sidewalks for the purpose of scalding the feet of bare-footed children.

In the Essex Courts, yesterday, James Gallaher was sentenced to the State Prison for one year for assaulting Officer White, and John Wales and Henry Young for two years for picking pockets.

Three brick buildings at Nos. 40, 42, and 44 Meadow street, Hoboken, were partly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $6,000; fully insured. The buildings belonged to the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, and were leased as tenement-houses.

The Caledonian games of the Princeton Athletic Club will come off at the Princeton Grounds June 21. Jumping, racing, and throwing the stone and hammer form the principal items of the programme.

Mrs. Mary Howard died in Newton, yesterday, from injuries received the previous night from the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which she let fall on the stove. Her father was also severely burned in attempting to extinguish the flames.

Mrs. Ann Kavanagh, of No. 85 Market-street, Paterson, while sweeping the pavement in front of her residence, yesterday, fell dead upon the sidewalk. Coroner Amiraux viewed the body, and decided that death was caused by apoplexy.

An infant daughter of W. S. Creveling fell from a second-story window in East Ellison-street, Paterson, yesterday, and the child's nurse in attempting to prevent the accident also fell out, and was severely injured, though the child itself was comparatively unhurt.

A few days since a picnic party visited Bird's Woods, in the vicinity of Belleville. Yesterday a basket was found on the grounds, and on opening it the remains of an infant about a week old were found. The child had been neatly dressed, and on its breast was a paper with the words, "Deal kindly with my child." It is supposed the mother left it, thinking some one would find and care for it, and that it died from hunger and exposure.

The trial of Freeborn Garrison and James K. Bowers, charged with burglary committed at the residence of Samuel K. Pope, in Broadway, Paterson, last Autumn, was concluded yesterday, in the Passaic County Courts, after an examination of ninety witnesses, which, together with the arguments, occupied the attention of the Court for ninety days. Judge Barkalow charged the jury, who retired at 1:15 P. M., but up to a late hour had not agreed.

Yesterday Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, at Seton Hall College, conferred the dignity of priesthood on Thomas J. Mooney, Hugh J. McManus, and John J. O'Connor. Henry B. Ter Woert, Arthur J. Hany, Bernard J. Mulligan, John Sheppard, Robert E. Burke, Michael J. Brennan, Isaac P. Whelan, and John F. Brady received the rite of Tonsure. Wm. H. Dornin and Henry Ter Woert received minor orders. Daniel F. McCardy and Joseph M. Flynn were ordained subdeacons, and Walter Fleming, Wm. Callan, and Michael A. McManus were consecrated deacons.

The George Cromwell Safe.

Yesterday Messrs. Clark & Seaman, of No. 86 South-street, received a dispatch from Capt. Clapp, of the steamer George Cromwell, announcing the safety of the vessel. The dispatch came from Abaco, in the Bahamas, via Key West, and is as follows:

Wednesday, May 21, broke connecting-rod and demolished cylinder of main engine, besides doing other damage to machinery. Had calms and light airs to the 25th, when anchored at Abaco. Smooth anchorage.

The owners can form no estimate of the amount of damage, but believe that the loss is heavy. She was only four days out when the accident happened, and was obliged to put for land under canvas. A telegram from Key West reports that the crew and passengers are all well.

Personal.

Congressman J. B. Chaffee, of Colorado; Gen. J. H. Burtram, of Massachusetts; Hon. C. Hutchings, of Hartford; Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit; Hon. Stillman Witt, of Cleveland, and W. P. Butler, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col Nathan Adams, of Tennessee, and Capt. A. Grant, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House.

Bishop Samuel R. Wilson, of Louisville, is at the Grand Hotel.

Lady Thornton, of England, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Dr. J. R. Tryon, of the United States Navy, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Capt. W. A. Marye, of the United States Army, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. W. Throckmorton, of Texas, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Clifford Arrick, of Washington, D. C., is at the Gilsey House.

Major O. J. Sweet, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. C. K. Yancey, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Business in the United States Courts.

The case of Long & Ogden against Moses Grinnell, ex-Collector of the Port, being an action to recover $1,500 for over-payment of duty on hoop-iron, has been on trial before Judge Smalley and a jury in the United States Circuit Court, civil side, for the last three days. The question at issue was whether the hoop-iron, which had been cut into strips of a suitable length for hoops, was chargeable as iron hoops which are liable to a higher rate of duty than the unmanufactured article. The jury retired at 11 A. M., Friday, to consider their verdict, and remained in until yesterday morning, when, failing to agree, they were discharged.

During the week the following were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts in the United States District Court: John D. Demarest, W. J. Montgomery, D. M. Eagan, The Columbia Paper Company, The Guarantee Gas Light Company, E. M. Bruyn, J. A. French, The New-York Shuttle Sewing Machine Company, J. H. Tuck, Edward A. Godard; and Jacob Schaffer and Charles T. Richardson obtained discharges.

Counsel for Edwin C. B. Garcia, Uruguayan Consul, yesterday moved Judge Blatchford that the bail given to Marshal Fisk, under a capias in a civil suit, in the United States Circuit Court, be discharged, and reduced bail be given before a Commissioner. Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

Death of a Veteran United States Seaman.

James Tolan, an aged seaman of over twenty six years' service in the United States Navy, died on the 5th inst. at the Oatman House, Bowery. Deceased entered the navy in 1846, and served in the Pacific Squadron through the Mexican war and on board the flag-ship Colorado, of the Asiatic Squadron. Capt. Ralph Chandler, Lieut. G. C. Wiltse, Dr. Nelths, and Chief Engineer Henderson, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, under all of whom deceased had served, undertook to provide the expenses of a respectable funeral, and Admiral Rowan, on the report of Capt. Chandler order that Tolan should be interred in the United States Hospital burial ground, a mark of respect seldom accorded to a discharged United States seaman. The funeral will take place to-day.

The Obsequies of Minister Orr.

The Russian Minister to the United States, Baron de Offenburg; the Russian Consul-General, Waldemar Bodisco, and the representative of the Greek Church in this City, Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, have signified their intention of being present at the obsequies of Minister Orr. Gov. Dix, Gen. Hancock, the Admiral of the station, and the Mayors of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Yonkers have received invitations to participate. Gen. Henry Clay Preston will have command of the Templars forming the guard of honor, and Col. Childs will take charge of the remains on behalf of the family of the deceased. Should the condition of the body permit, it will be exposed to view during the time it remains in the City Hall.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, June 7.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company was held here to-day, and 234 shares were represented. The following directors were elected for three years: N. A. Cowdrey, E. L. Frank, J. G. Garner, and L. P. Morton. Officers for the ensuing year: Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President; Hon. R. Sage, Vice President, and all other officers hold over.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. J. R. Waller, Mrs. R. C. Hutchings and maid, Geo. W. B. Cleneay, Mrs. Cleneay, Master Harry T. Cleneay, T. G. Shearman, Mrs. Shearman, Miss Redfield, Miss De Angelis, Alexander Munn, Mrs. Munn, Miss Daisy Munn, Miss Julia Smith, Alexander E. Orr, Miss Minnie Orr, Miss Lulu Orr, Daniel Holmes, Mrs. Holmes and servant, Mrs. William H. Peck, Miss Lucy Peck, Miss Iva Peck, infant and nurse, Miss C. W. Grant, Miss Annie J. Shephard, Mrs. E. B. Wakely and child, Miss E. C. Bursiem, D. B. Stedman, Mrs. D. B. Stedman, Miss Annie Stedman, Miss Shattuck, P. T. Gamwell, Rev. A. H. Tuttle, H. M. Neil, Mrs. Neil, Master Harry Neil, Leon De Girardin, Nathaniel Lewis Griffin, J. Bugia, R. Shawcross, John Clarke, L. J. Hirschman, A. W. Shepard, Col. Nathan Adams, Leo Erlich, A. A. Freeman, Senator W. Nye, Chas. E. Dana, Mrs. Dana, Hon. Sherman D. Phelps, Mrs. Sara Phelps Ireland, Master Arthur D. Phelps, Miss Mamie J. Cleaney and maid, Joseph S. Cleaney, Mrs. Mary L. Griffith, Mrs. F. A. Moulton, Miss Mary Fanning, Henry T. Cox, J. B. Bullock, C. Adolphe Low, Mrs. Low, Miss Annie Low, Miss Helen Low, infant and nurse, Charles Smith, Henry Conbro, H. Seeligson, George Herbert, Percy Taylor and man servant, Wm. Easdale, W. R. Farrington, A. Baumgarten, Miss L. E. Clipton, G. P. Forwood, J. F. E. Lanier, Miss Katie Lanier, Miss Mary P. Hastings, Charles Parkin and two children, Henry Barnard, Mrs Barnard, Mrs. Henry Heyman, F. R. Knight, S. P. Avery, J. R. Partridge, James Gamble, W. L. Booker, Mr. Fanning, L. C. Voorhees, Mrs. Voorhees, Mrs. Price, Miss J. Walkinshaw, Miss Loupe Walkinshaw, G. H. Phelps, Mrs. Phelps, R. S. Edwards, Chas. F. Simmons, H. F. Cooper, Wm. J. Bradley, John Stuart, Hon. S. W. Dorsey, Mrs. Dorsey, John Snedecor, H. G. Fraser, Mr. Farrel, L. H. Johnson.

Per steam-ship Deutschland, for Bremen.—Olaf Stenerson, Swedish Minister, Christian Bors, Swedish Consul, and wife, P. W. Hitchcock, wife, and three children, Mr. Jordon, Ernst von Baumbach, wife, and child, W. Vigelius, Mrs. Otto Faure, Miss Jennie Roosevelt, Julius Oehme, Aug. Bechtel, F. Duysters, wife, two children, and nurse, Mrs. Emma Hauff, J. Fischer, W. N. Symington, Fred. Gilbert, Ed. C. Donnolly, C. Ahrens, A. C. Bragelmann, Mrs. Catharine Fischer, Mrs. Elizabeth Fischer, Mrs. E. W. Woodruff, Harry Woodruff, Dr. E. Evans, H. E. Richards, A. Plate, Thomas Cushman, H. J. Taylor, Isaac Weise, Edward Anston, Wm. Kohler, Mrs. Wm. Lobler and four children, Henry Voorman, Mrs. Mary Voorman, five children, and servant, Miss Henriette Voorman, William Jones, W. Ball, J. J. Beckler, Mrs. J. J. Beckler and two daughters, Miss Ada von Borries, Mrs. Lina Offerman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Stimmel and 4 children, Geo. D. Haeberlein, Philipp Haeberlein, Jacob Bittroff, Francis Dimier, Ludwig Meyer, C. F. Schleich and child, Mrs. Friedricke Gunst and child, Ed. Zoellner and child, Miss L. Weil, L. Nagel, Heinrich Schultz, Mrs. Johanna Fusch, Peter Wagner, Mrs. Catharine Wagner and child, Wm. Blachmann, Mrs. Dora Heinrich and child, Max Lemke, Mrs. Caroline Behm and 2 children, Miss A. Behm, F. M. Behm, United States Army, Mrs. Jordan, Miss A. Volkhausen and 4 children, Miss B. Werner, H. B. Rohde, H. Stuhkel, Joseph Comellas, Joseph Hornemann, Mrs. Schenkberg, Mrs. Gertrude Schulz, John Buerkle, Fidel Sauter, Gustav Hinrichs, Rev. Adolph Bakanowski, Jacob Hirsch, Karl Haberland, Mrs. Henrietta Haberland, Christ Pfeffer and son, Baptist Loffler, Heinrich Loffler, Alfred Dodge, Bertha Lampe.

Per steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Staley, Mrs. Darcy, C. W. Duane, C. Hatden, John McHugh and wife, Mr. Wm. Dickinson, D. C. Lowber, P. H. Betts, Wm. C. Parsons, P. and F. Curts, Mrs. Ellen Baughen and child, J. D. Lanky and wife, Charles M. Canley, A. Barklee, wife and child, Rev. J. M. Conway, Jacob Pringer, J. P. Thomas, Eugene Kelly and wife, John Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Jr., Mrs. Eagleton and son, Bishop Fehan, Rev. Wm. Walsh, Mrs. Forrester, Rev. M. Dougherty, John B. Bron, J. Morrison, G. Lidley, Mary F. Haywood, Mr. Saxon, Master W. Morrisson, Master J. Morrissey, William H. Proctor, Claude Martin, Hugh Donnelly, Brother Leo, Brother Edward John, Mrs. B. Kelly, Miss Fehan, Miss Galvin, John B. Bachtel and wife, John Reilly and friend, Mr. Lyon and George Gay, Col. Lovell and wife, T. S. Meyers, J. S. Lorrill, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Barns, Miss E. Pitt, L. B. Clark, H. S. Fell, Wm. McGuire, Mr. Bishop, D. L. Moody, wife and 2 children, J. L. Haverkamp, wife and child, T. M. Rowlands, J. B. Horist, H. Rowden, C. Cristade, Rev. R. P. Manogue, Chis. Brooker, P. D. Boyle, M. Adolp and wife, Chas. Bamford, E. J. Wetherell, Phil. Caswell, J. G. Rolls and Mr. Baxter, Mr. Eilbeck, Misses Sterling and Clark, Miss Garner and maid, Jose Corounna, Paul Depu, Benj. Gilinger, Miss O'Neil.

Per steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool.—James Matthew, F. Ricards, R. B. Beasley, Miss Pornter, Mr. Greathead, C. C. Lincoln, T. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, Frank Clifton, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Throup, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burrage, Charles K. Vickers, Capt. Abraham Thomas, Horace Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Namee, Miss Blodgett, Miss Hawley, W. Blackman, Marino Montealegre and son, J. M. Duclas, W. Wallace, Mrs. Sarah Dean and 2 children, Miss Baker, Miss E. Walker, L. J. Boeck, Mr. Ayer, George W. Hubbell, Charles R. Treat, Mrs. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Telford, Mr. Van Vechten, Mrs. Goodhue, Miss McClellan, W. F. Herring, Mr. Winthrop, Thomas Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Day, P. G. Murphy, R. Fernandes, Mr. Gillebrand, Mr. and Mrs. William Bannatyne, Mrs. Merryweather and daughter, Mrs. Ambler and daughter, William Welsh.

Per steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Stebbins, Mrs. A. P. Chaney, Mrs. Alger, Rev. Horatio Alger, Horatio Alger, Frank Alger, A. P. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Armstrong, Mrs. M. E. Holbrook, Mrs. Helen Hayes, Mrs. Mary Edwards, Mr. John, Mr. Cozell, Geo. Hardie, Mr. Miethorch, Rev. Robert Lowry, John Lowry, Jr., Col. Belle and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clure, Harry Wilson, Robt. T. Westley, Mrs. E. Eyre, Mrs. McDonald, Miss O'Sullivan, Charles Creswick, Rev. Campbell Fair, Sidney Franks, Thomas Gibson, Father Nolan, James Bellew, C. W. Silver, W. Vincent O'Connor, Alfred J. Neale, James E. Johnson, Charles W. Smith, C. Loveday, John Cavanagh, Rev. W. H. Gleason, Mrs. and Miss Reynold, Miss Wyndham, D. I. Suraque, M. J. Donnelly, A. Norden, Capt. P. S. Corbett.

Per steam-ship India, for Glasgow.—W. R. Leavitt and wife, Walter Nourse, Silas Nourse, Mrs. Anne Robinson, Miss Mary Kennedy, Neil Harkins, Andrew Drysdale, Arthur H. Brown, Thos. Kennedy, Jas. O. Crowly, Dr. Jno. Linten, W. Larrabel, B. W. Getman, F. Ireland, J. Macdonald, Jno. Haywood and wife, Adolph B. Rice, Joseph L. McCutcheon, Major Harry Rawkins, Dr. Geo. Brown, David G. Sprague, Chas. Hay, Nathl. L. Carpenter, Jas. Dunn, Edwin C. Ellis and lady, Martha Mulligan, A. E. Vanlanphost and lady, Jas. Hart, Jas. Miller, Jas. Tough, Ias Russell, Jeanette Wilson, Joseph Clark.

Per steam-ship City of New-York, for Liverpool.—Mr. Lawrence and wife, E. H. Newell and wife, Mrs. Thorp, Mr. Barridge, Wm. M. Barridge, Mr. Bradey, Capt. J. E. Jonker, Mr. Iaight and son, Mr. Landsmann, Mr. Whiffen and wife, Ed. Bredall, John Ascremann, A. Flint and nephew, Miss Sarah E. Watson, Miss Delia Killem, Thomas Claudet, wife, and three children, Col. W. F. Stocking and wife, G. A. J. Colgate, Almon Gage, C. D. Williams and wife, J. M. Bruce and wife, Mr. Sweetser, Almon Gunninson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Major Butler, Lieut. Mills and wife, Capt. Lewis, Major Munis, Mrs. Capt. Saunders, Mrs. Capt. Voorhies and family, Col. Samuel Norris, Miss Holt, Rev. Mr. Archambault and boy, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Jennie Clark, Mrs. Cilly and family, Mrs. G. C. Cotton and family, Mrs. A. Hartine, Mrs. Porter and mother, Mrs. J. H. Burbank and daughter, Miss A. Metifoot, Dr. W. G. Hutchins, J. Ruff, H. Durkin, J. P. Merritt, Madame W. Frith, Madame Barbier, Mme. Faler, E. W. Leonard, C. C. Milton, Mrs. Maria Lawrence and child, Mrs. H. Arner and child, Ira Cook, R. Bendick, J. Bealwiger, Mrs. E. Minns, Jean Deavy, H. T. Cantine, Robt. B. Frost, M. Devy, H. Spear, Jose Hister, F. P. Kimball, G. H. Wardell, Mrs. M. Bulger, G. L. Payne, Geo. Delgado, Sergor Carvajal, Salvador Cuadra, Miguel Velasco, Salvador Solano, C. F. Pierce, M. Blaska, Don P. Hasange, R. H. Pennington, D. H. Barry, T. D. Rostronp, S. F. Richards, N. A. Charlton, J. D. Silva, and 70 steerage.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—S. R. Reed, Mrs. Forbes and 3 children, Mr. Soneille, Mr. Harwood, Andrew Tray and wife, Mrs. McAdam, Miss Von Ekensteen, Miss Lapham, Miss Vail, Mr. Calahan, wife, 3 children, and nurse, S. M. Olds and sons, Mr. Harding and wife, L. Garme, B. Sanders, Louis Gordon, John Eastwood, W. R. Wood, R. B. Lea, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mr. Haseltine, F. Burr, C. H. Rieser, Miss Reed, Miss Way, Mrs. Turner, child and nurse, Miss J. Howard, Miss Strong and maid, Jas. Black, Mrs. Tiers and child, Mrs. F. C. Groom, Miss Shephard, Carl Heinrich, Mr. Cohen, Richard Hunt, W. H. Sargeant, W. Prentice, S. Broadbent, A. T. Beach, H. A. Muhlenberg, A. Carter and wife, Mr. Choate, Mr. Atwater, Mr. Schmidt.

In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.—C. Aling and wife, R. Aling, Samuel Barnes, Geo. Bennett, Jos. Bennett, Augustus Bennett, H. G. Brace, W. A. Dowling, W. A. Edwards, S. A. Elkins, Robt. Freeman, Jos. Freeman, Wm. A. Gilmer, F. P. Hughes and wife, James Henson, Miss Lynch, Jos. Pridham, Miss Amelia Richards, Miss Bridget Roantree, Geo. Sealy, Thos. M. Southwood and wife, Robt. Wood, Morriss Woolger, Mrs. Young.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.—T. Hooper, wife, and 3 children, Miss McWilliams, Wm. McWilliams, Miss Amelia Klein, Miss L. Mercur, Jos. Weir, Jas. Artes and wife, C. H. Foster and wife, Mr. Gardner and wife, Miss Corcoran, Miss Byron, Thos. Nast.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—D. J. Hollister, W. Donnell, C. H. Pendergast, E. Flint, James Gillespie, Aaron Reppard, James Reppard, W. B. Holmes, Geo. J. Alden, R. P. Moody, Peter Tookims, L. O. Smith.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....4:29 | Sun sets....7:29 | Moon sets....2:52
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:20 | Gov. Island..6:09 | Hell Gate....7:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, June 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Greece, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of New-York, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; City of Paris, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Samaria, (Br.,) Hamett, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. Hyde Sparks; Saxonia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; G. W. Clyde, Cole, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Sherman, Burdick, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., J. C. Kenyon; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; J. & C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; Novelty, Davis, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ships Valparaiso, Munson, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Assaye, (Br.,) McRitchies, Glasgow, R. P. Currie & Co.

Barks Vinco, (Br.,) Baxter, Gibraltar, G. F. Bulley; Dr. C. Tupper, (Br.,) Yuill, Cork for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Courage, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Brunswick, Ga., Funch, Edye & Co.; Rheinhold, (Ger.,) Ruck, Konigsberg, Tetens & Bockmann; Volumno, (Ital.,) Savarese, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Libero, (Ital.,) Dallanse, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Bridgeton, (Barbados,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Hurra, (Br.,) Irving, Satilla River, Ga., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Agon, (Norw.,) Hansen, Gloucester, E., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Maria Faume, Mitchell, Southampton, Slocovich & Co.; B. W. Cochran, (Br.,) Boyd, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Berteaux; Monarco del Mare, (Ital.,) Gargiula, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Ennis, Sawyer, Cienfuegos, J. Zittlosen.

Schrs. Bob, (Br.,) Albuay, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; O. A. O. Mullen, Mullen, Windsor, N. S., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Bugaird, (Dan.,) Morra, Puerto Plata, Schultz & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen May 24, and Southampton 27th, with mdse. and 41 cabin and 548 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans May 31, with mdse. and passengers to Fred. Baker.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool May 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Ellison, Liverpool May 27, and Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 28 cabin 993 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Abyssinia, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool May 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Niagara, Stark, Bermuda 3 ds., in ballast to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 64 hours with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Griffin, Aspinwall May 31, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Steam-ship Co.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, Liverpool May 1, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had westerly winds and calms the entire passage; May 21, lat. 46 30, lon. 43 30, John Scott, seaman, a native of Bridgewater, Eng., fell overboard and was lost, it blowing fresh with considerable sea at the time; June 4, lat. 40 15, lon. 63, spoke brig W. W. Loud, (Br.,) from Sydney, C. B., for New-York, 11 ds. out.

Bark Vesta, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bent, Rotterdam 34 ds., with mdse. to Funch Edye & Co.

Bark Rambler, (of Pictou,) Terry, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Norge, (Norw.,) Hansen, Guantanamo 21 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Jeannie, (of Melbourne,) Staples, Montevideo 63 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Jonathan Chase, Chase, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Lesmona, (Ger.,) Ulrich, Halifax 12 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Sarah A. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rose, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lucile, (of St. John, N. B.,) Andrews, Havana and Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Dowd, Baker & Co.—vessel to Wm. Ingalls.

Bark Fairy Belle, (of Liverpool,) Tait, Cat Cay, T. S., 13 ds., with salt to Pendergast, Bro. & Co.

Bark Atalanta, (Ger.,) Hogemann, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 278 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. May 21, lat. 44 12, lon. 30 14, spoke fishing schooner Sarah B. Putnam, Keene, with 300 quintals fish.

Brig Arenn, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Fraser, Little Glace Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with 450 tons coal to Metropolitan Gas-light Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Felicia, (Ital.,) Romano, Leith 46 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig William H. Bickmore, (of Boston,) Bickmore, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Idog, (Swed.,) Ohlsen, Montevideo 73 ds., via Hampton June 3, with hides, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Robinson, Palermo April 1, with fruit to H. E. Sprague—vessel to A. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Susan, (of Boston,) Maloney, Wentworth, N. S., 12 ds., with 200 tons plaster to New-York Plaster Co.—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Red Beak, (of Eastport,) Holmes, La Have, N. S., 14 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Boston,) Meade, Galveston 25 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. McMahon & Bros.

Schr. Katie Stevens, (of Boston,) Anderson, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Peter J. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaspell, Washington, N. C. 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Racehorse, Miller, Green Turtle Cay 8 ds., with pineapple to Jas. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. Planet, Green, New-London.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Baisden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Fitch, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. F. Meary, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. E. Coyne, Facemire, New-Bedford.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. F. Cabelia, Swain, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia, Terry, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. P. P. Keller, Nickerson, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Bennett, Hartford.

Schr. Emerald, De Castro, Sag Harbor.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Norwalk, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Tempest, Shropshire, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Willard, Saulsbury, Hickman, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Seaport, Baker, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Frank Jameson, Jameson, Portland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffis, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Cornish, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Samuel M. Nash, Nash, Clark's Island, with stone for Brooklyn bridge.

Schr. A. J. Williams, Robbie, Stamford.

Schr. Leon, Smith, New-London.

Schr. Storm, Stabb, New-Bedford.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Edward Collyer, Simmons, Providence.

Schr. James English, Barker, Bristol, for Rondout.

Schr. Mediator, McLean, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Silvia, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. F. Pike, ——, Lubec, with lumber to order.

Schr. N. Jones, Hall, Machias, with lumber to order.

Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Jones, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred Hall, Chatfield, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Willow Hark, Norton, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Emigrant, Green, Lynn.

Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Wickford.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sunnyside, Dixon, Stonington.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cabinet, Westfall, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. McCobb, Hill, Stonington.

Schr. A. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Oroeco, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Memento, Weeks, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Crosby, New-Bedford.

Schr. Lucy Church, Ryder, Pawtucket.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Minor, Providence.

Schr. J. C. Crafts, Crafts, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order.

Schr. A. Heaton, Phinney, Wareham for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Susan, Bishop, New-Haven.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. E. A. Cheesbro, Robinson, Stonington.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Providence for Elizabethport.

BELOW—Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, Nichols, Havre April 28, with mdse. to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Was spoken June 3, in lat. 40 36, lon. 66 12, by pilot-boat Francis Perkins, No. 12.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; India, for Glasgow; Celtic, Samaria, Greece, and City of Paris, for Liverpool; Geo. W. Clyde, for Galveston; Sherman and Cortes, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Huntsville, for Savannah; Old Dominion, for Richmond; bark Luciano Cerra, for Gibraltar; brig Belona, for Queenstown.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York. Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 7.—Arr. bark J. A. Brown, from Iquique, for orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 7.—Passed in for Baltimore bark Contrera, from Londonderry, and bark J. H. Walsh. Passed out steamer Royal Standard, for Liverpool; barks Chesapeake, Queen of the Isles, Mississippi, Rocco, and Queen of India, for Belfast; Astrea, Chiona, and Stella, for Queenstown; Western Sea, for Boston; Ether, for Marseilles; Emma Francia, for the Rio de la Plata; brig Anna, for Bristol.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 7.—Arr. steam-ships Virgo, from New-York; schr. J. E. Simmons, from Philadelphia. Cld. and sld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, for New-York, and C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7.—The Cunard line steam-ship Java, Capt. Martyn, from New-York May 28, for Liverpool, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning.

GORHAM MF'G CO.,
SILVERSMITHS,
Bond-st., near Broadway,
INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THEIR VERY EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF SOLID SILVER WARE WHICH THEY NOW OFFER AT RETAIL.

FRENCH CHINA
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
ARE OFFERING A LARGE SELECTION OF WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA, BREAKFAST AND DESSERT SETS, OR BY THE PIECE OR DOZEN, AT VERY MUCH BELOW MARKET RATES.
N. B.—SERVICES DECORATED TO ORDER IN OUR OWN FACTORY, BY THE BEST ARTISTS, WITH CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, FRUITS OR FLOWERS.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
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